The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875. NUMBER 297.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!

To order, of the best fabrics in use. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

WILSON BROS.,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

FINANCIAL.

The First National Gold Bank
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PAID UP CAPITAL.........$2,000,000 GOLD.
President...........GEO. F. HOOPER.
Vice President...........SAMUEL HORT.
Cashier...........R. C. WOOLWORTH.

CORRESPONDENTS.
LONDON......BARING BROTHERS & CO.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
PARIS.......HOTTINGUER & CO.
DUBLIN......PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
HAMBURG...HESSE, NEWMAN & CO.
NEW YORK..DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BOSTON......BLACKSTONE NATIONAL BANK.
CHICAGO.....FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are prepared to make loans on good property in Chicago, and well-established suburbs, in sums to suit (above $2,000), for a term of years, at current rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

INTEREST ON CITY BONDS.

City of Chicago Coupons, due July 1, 1875, will be paid at City Treasurer's Office if presented prior to 25th inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York as usual.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.
Chicago, June 16, 1875.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Chicago Business Property at 8 per cent. Small sums at current rates.
J. D. HARVEY, 80 Washington-st.

SEGARS, &c.

C. TATUM,
WINE MERCHANT,
Importer of Havana Segars,
AND DEALER IN
Family Groceries, California and Tropical Fruits.
146 East Madison-st.
GLEN FLORA MINERAL SPRINGS WATER, 25 cents per gallon, received fresh daily.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BOSTON, June 10, 1875.
This is to give notice that any and all persons are hereby notified and cautioned against manufacturing POCKET STOVES, POCKET COOK STOVES, or POCKET SPIRIT STOVES, made in violation to the patents owned by the undersigned, as all such infringements will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
AMERICAN POCKET STOVE CO.
C. E. ASHCROFT, Trustee.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified that our original and reissued patents cover broadly the process of graining by transferring with a smooth, elastic surface, and that the "BURNS" is offering for sale, by publication and otherwise, our process, which is a direct infringement. All parties using and vending the same without full authority from us will be prosecuted for infringing.
CROSS & BASTINE,
No. 19 Lispinard-st., New York City.
Or Dr. L. DODGE, 51 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

MORE OF SAME SORT

Bargains in Parlor and Chamber Suits, and all kinds of Merchandise and
Household Furniture,
At private sale at S. DINGEE & CO.'S Auction Bazaar, Nos. 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

HATS.

HATS. Men's and Boys' Summer Hats, of all kinds, 20 per cent less than elsewhere.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 Madison-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN, 4040 tons........Saturday, 19th June, at 3 p. m.
ENGLAND, 4886 tons........Saturday, 26th June, at 10 a. m.
EGYPT, 5089 tons........Saturday, 3d July, at 3 p. m.
THE QUEEN, 4471 tons...Saturday, 10th July, at 10 a. m.
SPAIN, 4871 tons........Saturday, 17th July, at 3 p. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE, 4310 tons.....Thursday, 17th June, at 3 p. m.
HOLLAND, 3847 tons.....Thursday, 24th June, at 9 a. m.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply to P. B. LARSON.
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.

REDUCED RATES
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,
And all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
136 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from
BRITISH PORTS.
LOWEST RATES.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre.
FRANCE, Trudelle........Saturday, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez........Saturday, July 10
AMERIQUE, Tanxin........Saturday, July 24
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $35. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $32, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper........Saturday, June 19.
SOMERSET, Western........Tuesday, July 5.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

GRENADINES, &c.

GRENADINES

We have reduced our entire stock of Grenadines, and offer REMARKABLE BARGAINS for the next ten days.

50 PIECES MOST DESIRABLE STRIPES,
50c, 65c, 75c, and 90c per yard, marked down from 75c, 90c, $1, and $1.25.

100 PIECES 3-4 GRENADINES,
35c per yard, old price 60c.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
STRIPED AND PLAID GRENADINES,
In Ecru, Brown, Prune, and Black, Pure Silk, and Silk and Wool, at less than cost of Importation.

25 PIECES REAL IRON GRENADINES,
Warranted 2 yards wide, at $1.50 and $2, usual price $2.50 and $3.

100 PIECES HAMBURG NET,
For Overskirts and Jackets, at 65c, 75c, 85c, and $1.

500 Real Llama Lace SHAWLS & SACQUES,
From $5 upwards, very much under value.

DO NOT FAIL TO PROCURE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
121 & 123 State-st,
Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned having disposed of all his interests in Coal, in Chicago, to the Pennsylvania Coal Company of New York, and the firm of Blake, Whitehouse & Co., having been dissolved by limitation, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims of any kind against, or orders upon, said firm, or the Hillside Coal and Iron Co. of Pennsylvania, F. M. Whitehouse, Agent, to present the same at once for settlement to the undersigned.

F. M. WHITEHOUSE,
AGENT,
Hillside Coal and Iron Co.,
19 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Chicago, June 15, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Robert F. Queal & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner can sign the firm name in liquidation.
ROBT. F. QUEAL.
Chicago, June 15, 1875. WILLIAM C. HOUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of W. C. Houghton & Co., will continue a general lumber business. Office, with Wells, French & Co., Blue Island-av. and Twenty-second-st. Yard, on Canal "B," Lumber District.
WM. C. HOUGHTON,
Chicago, June 15, 1875. JAMES McDONNELL.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stevely & Hopkins, Frame and Molding Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. F. Stevely will continue the business of the late firm, and retain all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm of Stevely & Hopkins.
MARK HOPKINS,
Chicago, June 16, 1875. GEO. F. STEVELY.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Folz & Ryan, coal dealers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of its members.
Thomas Ryan retains all the assets of the former firm and assumes all its liabilities. He will continue the business as usual, and will be happy to supply all friends and customers of the former firm with all kinds of hard and soft coal, wood, slabs, etc.
CONRAD FOLZ,
Chicago, June 1, 1875. THOMAS RYAN.

TO RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW,
ROOM 10.

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The Elegant and Commodious
PHILLIPS HOUSE,
Most centrally and pleasantly located in
DAYTON, OHIO,
Is now closed and will be let to a competent and responsible party on favorable terms. The entire furniture, about 100 rooms, is for sale at a reasonable price on easy terms. For particulars apply to P. P. LOWE, Esq., or A. L. ROSS, Jr., Dayton, Ohio.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM M. DEE,
DEALER IN VITRIFIED
SEWER PIPE
AND SEWERAGE MATERIALS,
Franklin and Adams-sts., Chicago.

ICE.

MARK S. THOMPSON & CO. are now supplying their customers with 15 lbs daily of the celebrated STONE LAKE ICE for 50 cents per week. Send in your orders and give it a trial. Room 2, No. 191 Clark-st.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S
LAUNDRY.
OFFICES—136 Dearborn-st.; 138 Michigan-st.; 139 West Madison-st.

BUNKER HILL.

Boston and Charlestown Revive the Memories of 1775.

The Narrow Streets of the Modern Athens Crammed with Visitors.

Military Organizations Present from Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina.

The Charleston Company Receives a Grand Ovation from the Citizens.

The Streets of the Hub Resound with the Music of "Dixie" and "My Maryland."

A Touching Tribute from Maryland to the Massachusetts Soldier. Dead.

Presentation of a Set of Colors to the Fifth Maryland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 16.—The excitement in the city was well-nigh at fever heat to-day. All was bustle and confusion with the countless multitude, although with the military departments all was order. All day long the sound of bands and drums was heard, and at most every hour some company under arms could be seen marching through the streets. The city has suddenly doubled in size. Every train brought additions to the already large crowd, and the only wonder is where they can all find lodgings. Speak to any one on the street, and ask him of what he was thinking, and the odds were greatly in favor of his answer being:

"THE SEVENTEENTH."

There were many points of interest to be visited to-day, and those who came to the city especially to see everything, as well as a great many who make Boston their home, were not backward in the least to satisfy their curiosity. Many of the visiting companies put in an appearance at different times during the day, and of course they were the "observed of all observers." Take up the line of march toward the railroads where the visitors were to first step on Boston soil, and a crowd could always be found. As for that matter, go where you might, locomotion was exceedingly difficult, for there are more people in the city to-day than the "oldest inhabitant" can remember seeing before, try as hard as he was able. Even without the

GRAND INTERCHANGE OF GOOD FEELING

in the evening, the day would have given material for a great celebration.

The first fuel for the flame of excitement was the arrival of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., which met with a reception more Southern than Northern in its warmth and heartiness. The Hon. Josiah Quincy made a most interesting and hearty speech.

Then came the whole Second Regiment. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Norfolk Light Blues came up the harbor, and the Second Battery and the Cambridge Guards appeared as hosts. Later on came the Meagher Guards, from Providence, and the Hillyer Guards, from Hartford. The Jackson Guards welcomed the former, the Montgomerys the latter. Quite unexpectedly,

THE SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT,

Lieut.-Col. Neff, was at noon announced to be on the way from Providence. They had been expected at 5:30 p. m. this evening, and their premature arrival found their escort, members of the old Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments, unprepared to receive them as they deserved. At ten minutes past 1 o'clock the train containing the regiment came into the Providence depot, landed and formed on the platform. Only a small detachment of the members of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, under the command of Leonard, was in attendance. The personnel of the regiment is of that sterling character for which their iron-constitutioned State is so well known. It is to be regretted that their unexpected arrival to-day robbed them of a large measure of the enthusiasm that is their due from Massachusetts, for certainly no soldier from the Bay State can ever forget

THE LOVING GREETING

that was accorded him in Philadelphia on his way to the battle-fields of the South. Therefore, when the regiment appears in the procession to-morrow, it will doubtless have a reception all the warmer for being pent up so long.

The Philadelphia City troop also arrived late this evening and went quietly to the United States Hotel where they were to stay.

A MEMORABLE SIGHT.

An immense crowd assembled on the Common at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to witness the presentation of a stand of colors by the members of Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, to the Fifth Maryland Regiment. It was noticeable, moreover, that the appearance of the spectators was such as to debar the idea that they were attracted by mere idle curiosity. The pressure was so great that many ladies and some invited guests, for whom special provision had been made, could not get within hearing distance of the speakers' platform. The regiment was drawn up in solid column, while the Grand Army Post was formed about twenty paces in front of them. Between them were the speakers and distinguished guests, the veterans of Gen. Banks' command, and Vice-President Wilson. Gov. Gaston, staff, and Executive Council, Mayor Cobb, and others, were provided with reserved seats. Commander Kenney, of Post No. 7, introduced Gen. Banks, who was authorized to present the colors on behalf of the Union veterans.

As Gen. Banks spoke the last sentence, Commander Kenney handed the flag to Col. Jenkins. The Colonel in the course of his remarks said:

This standard will be received with enthusiasm by our people, as tangible evidence of your brotherly love, and henceforth under its protecting folds, as in the days of the Revolution, Massachusetts and Maryland will be found shoulder to shoulder.

Both speakers were frequently interrupted by applause.

The Fifth was then cheered by the Grand Army veterans, and Gen. Banks by both organizations. The flag was received by Sergt. McCue, who, it is said, wrapped the Confederate colors about him at Appomattox rather than surrender them to the boys in blue.

1861—1875.

It has been discovered that on the way to the scene of the presentation the Maryland soldiers paid a thoughtful and beautiful tribute to the Federal dead. They went quietly and without intimation of their purpose to Winthrop Square, in which stands the monument erected by Charlestown to the memory of her sons who fell in the military and naval services of the United States during the late War. The regiment formed a triangle about this monument, and, while the band played a dirge and the men stood at parade-rest, a magnificent shield of white and carnation pinks was placed upon the cenotaph as Maryland's tribute to the Union dead of Massachusetts. The orders were then given: "Attention!" "Carry arms!" "Present arms!" and the regiment marched away to the Common to receive their colors.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE MILITARY VISITORS.

BOSTON, June 16.—To-day has been given up to the reception of visiting military bodies, and from early morning the streets have been alive with gay uniforms and resonant with stirring strains of martial music. The people of Boston, with much of the enthusiasm of the war period, have given themselves over to hospitality, and have welcomed the military and civic bodies with an ardor quite in unison with the patriotic spirit of the day, forgetting the differences of the past. The crowd which thronged the principal streets through which the visiting military paraded on their way to the hotels bestowed heartiest applause on the men from the South, and a wave of cheers swept along the masses crowded on the sidewalks and filling every available space from roof to pavement. The arrival of the Norfolk artillery, escorting as their guest Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, afforded the gratifying spectacle of the people of Boston paying an ovation to an ex-Confederate officer. Gen. Lee bowed again and again as the applause greeted him on every corner. The tattered battle-flag of the Pennsylvania regiment, as it passed up State street, was also saluted with rounds of applause, and the spectacle of such an era of reunion and fellowship was one never to be forgotten.

A formal reception was given the different military organizations at Columbus Square, the Hon. Josiah Quincy making the address of welcome. Col. Thomas Y. Simons, of Charleston, S. C., responded, promising, henceforth and forever, that Massachusetts and South Carolina will be one and inseparable for the perpetuity of the cause of liberty. His remarks were received with rounds of cheers.

At the conclusion of the address, the band played "Dixie."

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT

was received on the Common by Gov. Gaston. While the review was in progress, the Norfolk Blues marched within the inclosure amid rounds and rounds of applause, and after being formally presented to the Governor and staff by Maj. Follett, they also passed in review.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment during the afternoon presented, as

A TRIBUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS' DEAD SOLDIERS,

a magnificent floral design, which was placed on the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Charlestown by the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. J. Stricker Jenkins. There had been no publicity whatever given to the affair, and when the line was formed at camp the command was ordered to fall in without being informed where they would march to. The regiment was then without escort, and marched to Charlestown, their appearance exciting curiosity in the streets. They were drawn up at the soldiers' monument. After bringing the command to parade-rest, Col. Jenkins received from a florist a beautiful and costly shield, composed of pink and white flowers, about 6 feet in height, and placed it on the face of the monument, the Marine Band playing a dirge. Across the shield was the sentence arranged in flowers: "Maryland's tribute to Massachusetts." Several thousand persons had been attracted to the monument after the regiment was drawn up, and were naturally gratified at the touching tribute so gracefully and modestly paid to Massachusetts' dead. After this impressive ceremony, the Fifth reformed in line and marched to the Common, where one of the distinguishing features of the day's ceremonies was the

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG

to the Fifth Maryland Regiment by Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, and veterans of Gen. Banks' division of the Army of the Potomac. The presentation speech was made by Gen. N. P. Banks.

THE MAYOR'S RECEPTION

in the Music-Hall to-night was a grand affair. Welcoming speeches were made by Mayor Cobb and Gov. Gaston, which were responded to by Col. Anderson, of South Carolina, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. The speeches abounded with expressions of good will, and were received with storms of applause. The men threw their hats into the air, and yelled themselves hoarse, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands in patriotic fervor.

Speeches were also made by Vice-President Wilson and Gens. Sherman, Burnside, and Kilpatrick, after which an informal levee was held by the Mayor.

The arrival of Richmond Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, was one of the most interesting features of the day. There are 75,000 strangers in the city to-night, many of them without shelter, and hundreds are sleeping upon the grass on Boston Common.

JOHN BULL'S SENTIMENTS.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Times* this morning publishes a leader on the centenary of the battle of Bunker Hill. After a historical review the writer concludes: "Not only America, but England and the world, have reason to hold in grateful remembrance the day. It was a gain on all sides, for the great unquestionable principles of popular representation, self-government by popular municipal institutions, the independence of judges, and complete responsibility in the exercise of power, were equally at stake on both sides of the Atlantic."

FIRES.

AT OSCEOLA, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 16.—The residence and barn of James Davis, in the Town of Osceola, were totally destroyed by fire a few nights ago. In the barn were three colts and one horse. The four were burned, also considerable hay, some grain, and various farming implements. Seeing the house could not be saved, Davis and family commenced saving their goods, and succeeded in securing most of them. The fire was without doubt the work of an incendiary. Loss about $2,500. Insurance, $500.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 16.—Early this morning the grocery-store of J. H. Gilmore was discovered on fire. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss on building, $400; no insurance. Loss on stock, $1,700; insured in the Orient, Hartford, for $700, and in the Armenia, of Pittsburg, for $800.

NEAR LAPORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 16.—A saw-mill, about 9 miles northeast of this city, owned by William Wilson, was totally destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. Loss about $3,500; insurance, $900. It was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 16.—A fire this morning on Poplar street, near the market-house, destroyed B. P. Smith's grocery store, Cubbins & Gunn's grain mill, Demorey's confectionery, and Mrs. Wilcox's feed store. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $6,000, in various companies.

AT POMPEII, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 16.—A saw-mill and lumber were burned yesterday at Pompeii, Gratiot County. Owned by C. M. and W. M. Russell. Loss, $3,100; no insurance.

IN CHICAGO.

An overheated kiln caused a fire and a loss of $100 worth of lumber in the drying rooms at the Illinois Central Railroad shops, corner of South Park avenue and Twenty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. An alarm was given from Box 72.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mount Morris, Ogle County, filed yesterday in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate of organization as a village under the General Incorporation act of 1872.

One of the locks on the Lower Fox River was so much injured on Friday evening last that boats will be unable to pass through for several weeks. It was one of the locks between Appleton and Little Chute.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—This afternoon an old man named Mats shot himself on account of family difficulties. The body was brought to the Morgue for inquest.

THE WHISKY RING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Several more indictments have been found against the members of the whisky ring here, but the names of the persons indicted have not transpired yet.

BEECHER

Mr. Beach Showing the Similarity of Phrases to Some Purpose.

The Letter of Contrition and Mrs. Tilton's Retraction the Work of Beecher.

Confession or Suicide the Criminal's Only Resource.

Remorse the Anguish Caused by a Consciousness of Guilt.

Beecher's Expressions the Most Emphatic Proof Against Him.

What Is Said About the Prussic Acid and Sofa Developments.

Facts and Gossip of the Case.

BEACH'S ANALYZATION.

THOSE PAROXYSMAL UTTERANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mr. Beach to-day took up the documentary evidence, and endeavored to show, by citing the similarity of phrases, that Mr. Beecher must have dictated both the letter of contrition to Moulton and the letter of retraction which Mrs. Tilton signed. The same word, "inculpating," not a woman's word, occurs in both. He quoted from Beecher's lecture-room talks to show that he had there used the word paroxysmal, as applied to moments of excitement, and in which connection Beecher had said that in such moments men talked without choosing their words or considering the rules of grammar.

To-day's effort is generally considered his (Beach's) best thus far.

No action has been taken on the matter of the new evidence, and none will be.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SIXTHLY.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At ten minutes past 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Beach continued his argument for the prosecution in the suit of Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Taking up Mrs. Tilton's retraction letter, he said: The word "inculpating," used in this letter, was not a woman's word, and did not belong to the phraseology of the household. Mr. Beecher uses the same word in his letter of contrition, and certain persons could be distinguished by their style of rhetoric. Beecher testifies that Mrs. Tilton wrote the letter, but it was written at his dictation, as she says

BEECHER WROTE THE LETTER

and she copied it. When Beecher returned to Mr. Moulton's that night, he told no one that he had received the retraction, and, if innocent, how gladly and cheerfully he would have gone into the presence of Tilton and told him of it. Moulton was told by Beecher that Tilton had read to him the confession of Mrs. Tilton, charging him (Beecher) with having sexual intercourse with her, and Mrs. Tilton wrote a letter to her husband stating that she hoped her husband would never be misled by a good woman as she had been misled by a good man. This was said of this man Beecher, whom the jury were asked to believe to be all that was noble and good. Mr. Beach then reviewed

THE SO-CALLED "CATHERINE GAUNT"

letter, in which Mrs. Tilton says to her husband: "Bless God with me for 'Catherine Gaunt'; and now I am prepared to renew the marriage vow and keep it, as the Savior desired, in the heart." Counsel followed this by reading Mrs. Tilton's statement to the Rev. Dr. Storrs that Mr. Beecher, her friend and pastor, had made improper proposals to her and solicited her to "become a wife to him, with all that the name implied." After analyzing other familiar points in the case, Mr. Beach said that every effort at investigation into the matter was suppressed by Mr. Beecher. With the great power which he exercised in that community, he never prosecuted an inquiry into it, but stamped it under his foot. There must have been

SOME CONSCIOUSNESS OF GUILT

which caused him to be silent while laboring to stifle investigation. This man was to be judged according to our knowledge of men and of his character, and, when we found him slinking in the darkest paths, we must impute to him ordinary motives, which showed the true criminal. When Richards was on the stand the other side refused to ask him whether, in 1870, he did not hear the confession of his sister with regard to her adultery with Beecher. And were all these considerations to be overlooked, and were the remarks of the other side to overcome these views of the case, and was this man, in his holy robes, this potentate of the pulpit, to overturn all the rules by which the evidence was to be guided by the law?

Mr. Beach then referred to the offer of the prosecution to

ADMIT MRS. TILTON AS A WITNESS,

and argued that the wife's disability to appear was an incapacity which could be waived by both parties consenting, and if both parties had agreed to the admission of either Mrs. Tilton or Mrs. Beecher as a witness, there was no power which could exclude their testimony. Why was not Mrs. Tilton called? The jury must consider that she was "pure white," and a spotless woman in the eyes of Beecher and Tilton. The jury would see that Mrs. Tilton dared not take the stand, and, with the name of her Maker on her lips, deny the accusation which she had so often repeated. Mr. Beecher had, over and over again, denied the fact of his improper connection with Mrs. Tilton, but counsel did not depend alone on oral testimony.

HE HAD WRITTEN THE CONFESSIONS

and papers sustaining and upholding the oral proofs, which must be taken not alone or collectively, but also separately, and these must be taken in connection with the character of Mr. Beecher. Moulton, Tilton, and Mrs. Moulton bear testimony to Beecher's confessions of guilt to them, and Moulton and Woodruff testify that adultery was the charge talked about with Gen. Tracy; and, if this were so, Beecher was a foresworn man.

Here a recess was taken.

After the recess Mr. Beach continued his argument, and took up the subject of

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION,

or letter of apology. Either name, he said, was appropriate for the document. The question was, whether Mr. Beecher's ideas at the time were represented fairly by the paper. It was maintained by some that this document was not good English, and could not have been dictated by a master of the language like Mr. Beecher. Well, opinions differed on this point. One of the most cultivated editors in the City of New York, when this letter was read to him for the first time, exclaimed: "That is Beecher all over. Shakspeare might as well deny the authorship of *Hamlet's* soliloquy as Mr. Beecher deny the authorship of that letter." He didn't know that he could refute the charge that the letter was ungrammatical any better than by reading. Mr. Beach then quoted from one of Mr. Beecher's lecture-room talks some remarks to the effect that extravagance of language was natural and justifiable at great crises of feeling, and at these moments man did not stand upon grammar or niceties of expression. It wasn't right, though, Mr. Beecher said, to adapt to common circumstances the language of

THOSE PAROXYSMAL MOMENTS.

Here was that word paroxysmal again. Mr. Beach then quoted the passage in the letter of apology referring to that poor child lying there with folded hands, and pointed out the correspondence between this description and a passage referring to Mrs. Tilton in Mr. Beecher's statement. He also quoted from the statement Mr. Beecher's description of the manner in which he poured forth his soul to Moulton like water. He then cited the passage in the letter from Beecher to Moulton in 1873, speaking of his letter to Tilton through him (Moulton). Beecher, the jury would see, did not deny the authorship of this letter of contrition in 1873. Mr. Evarts ridiculed the idea of confession, Mr. Beach said, and declared that criminals did not confess. Counsel here quoted the celebrated passage on the power of conscience in Mr. Webster's speech at the White murder-trial, in which he declared that there was

NO RESOURCE FOR THE GUILTY

but confession or suicide, and that suicide was confession.

The letters of Feb. 7, 1871,—one to Moulton and the other to Mrs. Tilton,—from Mr. Beecher, were read to the jury, and counsel said: Why did Mr. Beecher fear investigation if he was so conscious of his innocence? What made Beecher write that Moulton was the best friend that was ever given to a man in an emergency like this? Was not this almost a virtual confession on the part of Beecher? What made him write that Moulton was the best friend God ever gave a man, if he was not serving him in some way? Who was it was thus holding the storm in his hand and preventing it from bursting on their heads but Francis D. Moulton? Why did Mr. Beecher say that the letter to Mrs. Tilton should be returned to him, and not be permitted to miscarry, if there was no secret in it?

Counsel then called attention to Mr. Beecher's letter of February, 1872, in which he stated that he was willing to

STEP DOWN AND OUT

if that would serve their purposes. Mr. Beecher, said counsel, was willing to descend from his high position on account of the darkness which surrounded him. That man, offering to abandon his great mission, offering himself a sacrifice that Tilton could be helped and his wife and children might be saved! Counsel couldn't make this more emphatic or appealing to the sensibilities of the jury than the language in which this letter was clothed. What was there in it which led this great preacher to offer himself as a sacrifice to repair the injuries which he had done to a woman who had cast herself involuntarily upon his love? What was there that caused Mr. Beecher to say he was lying on the ragged edge of remorse and despair? There must have been some reason that forced this strange, yet meaning, expression from his lips, and yet the other side tell us it was used by Mr. Beecher at random, and was utterly without sense or meaning. Webster tells us that remorse is the keen, piercing anguish caused by a consciousness of guilt. Henry Ward Beecher, said the speaker, was penitent to his God, but

TIMID AND LYING TOWARDS HIS FELLOW-MEN,

and that was not the form of penitence which would save a man. This was the remorse Henry Ward Beecher felt. His friends might say: "People reverence thee. Art thou not reclaiming lost souls?" And his language in the letters is: "I have repented. I am great, but the bitterness of death is on me, and my whole being is tortured in the ragged edge of death and despair." And when this man thus broke out in the agony of his great soul, was there no significance to be attached to it; and was this man, who uttered these words to his God and the man he had offended—was he to be believed when he said that he was entirely innocent of this charge?

The Court adjourned.

PROBABILITIES.

It was stated during the recess that Beach would not finish his address before Friday afternoon, and, in that case, Judge Neilson said he would not charge the jury until Monday.

It is now considered certain that Tilton's counsel will, at the conclusion of Beach's address, ask that the case be reopened for the admission of the newly-discovered evidence.

FACTS AND GOSSIP.

THE HERALD DEVELOPMENTS.

New York World, June 15.

Mr. Beecher says: "I have not read it, but I have heard the substance from others. The things related never occurred in my experience at all, and in so far as the article refers to me, it is already denied by my oath, and is wholly untrue."

Mr. Tilton says: "There can be no doubt of its authenticity, for Judge Morris has seen the druggist's books and has talked with the upholsterer."

Mr. Shearman says: "The stories are unquestionably and unqualifiedly false, and that is all that need be said about them."

Mr. Morris says: "The stories are unquestionably and unimpeachably true, for I have made personal inquiries in regard to both of them. I have myself seen the entry in the druggist's books, and I am thoroughly convinced that it is genuine."

Mr. Morris added that he was not at liberty to say whether or not endeavors would be made to introduce the new evidence. Only his side was satisfied with the case as it stands, because if the testimony already taken would not result in a verdict for the plaintiff, no human testimony could produce that result. It was learned, however, that upon a consultation of counsel after recess, at which Judge Neilson was present, the plaintiff's counsel announced their intention to drop the matter and go on on the evidence already in only.

Dispatch to Boston Journal.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Henry Ward Beecher, in conversation with a friend this evening, denied in toto the truth of the story that he once purchased poison of a Brooklyn druggist. Mr. Beecher says he never entered a drug-store for such a purpose in his life. Being urged by his friend to write a denial for publication in to-morrow's New York *Times*, he remarked: "The story is too absurd for any sensible person to credit. I will not waste ink and paper in writing denials."

New York Tribune, June 15.

Thomas Wilmore, of the firm of Wilmore & Boyden, upholsterers at No. 55 West Thirty-third street, the employers of John J. Price, who is asserted to have been one of two witnesses of undue familiarity between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, stated yesterday that Price had been employed by him during the busy season for three years past. In 1869 Mr. Price was not in his employment, but was working, he thinks, in Brooklyn, for a man named Mumford. Price had always been faithful in his duties, and Mr. Wilmore considered him honest and truthful. He had always found him so, and always found him sober and industrious. Mr. Wilmore had never heard Price hint that he knew anything about the Beecher scandal. On Saturday last Price was with his employers nearly all day, and gave no intimation of any knowledge of the scandal, or intention of communicating anything about it. He received his weekly wages on Saturday night, since which time nothing has been seen of him. Mr. Price was sought for repeatedly at his residence, at No. 290 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, but he was not at home, and no one seemed to be able to tell when he would be at home. Mr. Wilmore seemed to think this absence was intentional, and that Mr. Price wished to avoid meeting any one who desired to converse with him about his asserted knowledge concerning Mr. Beecher.

A reporter of the *Tribune* called at the drug-store of Macker & Quee, at Clinton and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Quee was in, and stated that no prescription of poison for Mr. Beecher is in the prescription-book of the firm at the date May 13, 1871. Neither have they on their account-books any entry of poisons sold to Mr. Beecher, although there is a number of entries made of other articles since May 13, 1871. If any entry of the kind was made it could only have been in the private ledger of Mr. Leys, which their firm have not in their possession, and they have no knowledge of its contents. Mr. Quee remarked that for any druggist to sell 1 ounce of prussic acid to any person would be the height of folly. With his knowledge of Mr. Leys, Mr. Quee says that it is extremely unlikely that Mr. Leys would have been guilty of such an act, and he gave as his opinion that the story was utterly false.

BOWEN.

New York Sun, June 14.

"When the opposing lawyers came to see me," said Mr. Bowen on Saturday, "I told them that I would tell the truth if called to the stand, as the public has heard; but I told them more than that; I said that Gen. Tracy had charged more than he could prove when he charged me with being a conspirator. I wished Mr. Evarts to ask me whether any of Mr. Tilton's lawyers had been to see me, and whether I told them anything, and then I intended to say 'yes,' they had called on me and I had talked with them, and if Mr. Evarts desired to know what I said to them I should have replied: 'I told them, sir, that when Gen. Tracy called me a conspirator he uttered a malicious falsehood.'"

MRS. TILTON.

A lady who is intimate with Mrs. Tilton denies that she is writing a statement, although it is her intention to do so should the verdict be in Mr. Tilton's favor. This friend represents Mrs. Tilton as different from the little hostess of the "ideal home" of four years ago. She has wrapped herself up in Mr. Beecher's interest to that extent that she will not speak to her daughter Florence, because Florence lives with her father, and would not attend court with her mother.

BESSIE TURNER.

Photographs of Miss Bessie Turner are exposed for sale at most of the picture stores. Each card bears the printed notice of copyright, and she receives from the photographer a stipulated share of the profit. The likeness is good, but represents her as much older than she looks or is.

DR. BACON'S PRAYERS.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, who put the "linstock" to the "swart powder" of the Beecher scandal, preached for Mr. Beecher Sunday evening. In the opening prayer he said:

Pour out Thy blessings upon this church; cause it to shine in the beauties of holiness more and more, year after year. Cause it to abound in all that is sweet, in all love, purity, and fidelity, in all activity for Christ and for the souls of men.

In the closing prayer he said:

Again we implore Thy blessing upon this church and upon all the members of it; upon all who are accustomed to resort to this place of prayer and to the preaching of the word, and upon him whom Thou hast in Thy providence and, as we trust, by the call of Thy spirit placed here to minister in the word. Oh, God, we commit him to Thee, rejoicing to do so; rejoicing that Thou art He who doth vindicate the wronged and oppressed and the persecuted; rejoicing that Thou art He who will confound false witnesses and will justify the cause of the innocent and the wronged.

A HINT TO MR. BEACH.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I heartily share your evident admiration for Mr. Beach's superb forensic ability, and yet have one criticism to offer upon a serious defect in his treatment of Mr. Beecher's case. I do not find that he has yet shaken his fist once within 3 inches of Mr. Beecher's face. Pray remind him of this omission, and assure him that he may do this with impunity, for the rules of the court-room will prevent the great defendant from resenting the act, if he should chance to consider it indecorous, as it is barely possible that he might. If Mr. Beach will only supply this one omission, he will have made the most perfect plea in behalf of a client ever delivered in an American court.

SPECTATOR.

FOREMAN CARPENTER.

New York letter in Denver News.

Mr. Carpenter is a gentleman who likes the office of a juryman, and is exceedingly well known in that capacity in Brooklyn. Another gentleman, who has served with him, confirmed, in conversation with me, a current report that Mr. Carpenter is the very man who found himself unequally yoked together with eleven of the most obstinate mules he ever saw in his life. The case was so plain to the Judge that he refused to discharge the jury, and kept them shut up, I think, forty-eight hours, Carpenter alone against the crowd. He used no argument and made no effort to bring the others to his view, but by sheer force of passive endurance he conquered, and Judge and jury alike succumbed at last to the incarnate inevitable, and the jury were discharged without a verdict. Mr. Carpenter's Roman firmness in withstanding obstinate persons, regardless of numerical odds, becomes a very important factor of Mr. Beecher's destiny, in view of certain other circumstances.

"THE ONLY MANLY ACT."

Troy (N. Y.) Press.

One of the most distinguished men of this State, a great lawyer, and a gentleman of unquestioned honesty and of the highest social position, in remarking upon the conduct of Mr. Beecher throughout this mournful trouble, said that "the adultery was the only manly act of Mr. Beecher throughout the whole affair."

THE DOCTORS.

NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—The National Medical Eclectic Society met at Representatives' Hall at 11 a. m., pursuant to adjournment from yesterday, after the members had visited the Lincoln monument. A committee was appointed to select officers for the coming year, and to select the place for the next annual meeting. Prof. Howe, of Cincinnati, made a report, illustrated with drawings, upon compound dislocation of the ankle-joint, in which he spoke highly of salicylic acid as a dressing in cases where the injuries to the integuments are great. Dr. Jay made a report on orthopedic surgery. Dr. James L. Cowdry, of Lafayette, Ind., reported on the diseases of women and children. A paper on Physiology by Prof. S. H. Potter, of Ohio, was presented and referred. Reports on the progress of Electicism in Missouri and Illinois were made by Dr. Maunk, of Missouri, and Dr. Stoddard, of Illinois. Dr. A. L. Clark presented an essay on Obstetrics, which was referred for publication. The Committee reported in favor of Washington, D. C., as the place of holding the next annual meeting, on the second Tuesday of June, 1876. The Committee also reported the following officers for the coming year: President, B. J. Stow, of New York; First Vice-President, R. W. Geddes, of Massachusetts; Second Vice-President, O. P. H. Schumaker, of Iowa; Third Vice-President, A. B. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, J. Anton, of Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, G. L. Pilger, of Missouri; Secretary, A. L. Clark, of Chicago. The officers elect were installed, and resolutions of respect for the retiring officers adopted. The Constitution and By-Laws were, by vote, so amended as to provide for six Vice-Presidents, a membership fee of $5, and requiring members to be qualified by a graduation from a medical college or four years' professional practice. One hundred dollars was voted to Dr. Gunn for his services as Secretary during the past year. The Association adjourned sine die.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

PUT-IN-BAY, June 16.—The second day's session of the American Institute of Homeopathy was called to order at 9:30 o'clock, and was opened by the presentation by the Botanical Committee of a number of medicinal and non-medicinal plants found growing on Put-in-Bay Island. After this the Bureau of Surgery, through its Chairman, L. H. Willard, of the Pittsburg Homeopathic Hospital, presented a number of essays on fractures and dislocations. Prof. E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis, referred to compression and concussion of the brain, and the influence of tobacco upon the mind and nervous system. Prof. A. R. Thomas, at the request of the Institute, gave a brief history of the now historical case of Mr. Carruther, editor of the Vineland *Standard*, who is alive and well in body and mind, notwithstanding the lodgment of a large-sized pistol ball in his brain. The Professor's opinion was that the ball had passed in a line between the cerebrum and cerebellum, and was lodged in the spinoidal fissure. Mr. Carruther had been in the hands of surgeons of the Homeopathic school, and had been treated with arnica almost exclusively. Prof. O. B. Gause, of Philadelphia, presented the report and papers of the Bureau of Obstetrics. These comprised an essay on "Reflex Gastric Derangements During Pregnancy," by Dr. Woodbury, of Boston; "Malpositions Rectified by the Pulsatilla," by Dr. Jackson, of Boston; "Mental Influences in Maternity," by Prof. Gause. These papers were read and discussed by the various members. The report and papers of the Bureau of "Pædology," or diseases of children, were presented by Prof. R. Morse, of Salem, Mass., being a series of essays on scarlet fever and its treatment, prepared by a number of gentlemen who have had large experience in the treatment of that disease. These papers were likewise discussed. The Institute then adjourned to meet in the evening. Sectional meetings will be held by the Bureaus and Committees during the afternoon.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUQUOIN, Ill., June 16.—The Southern Illinois Medical Association met in this city to-day to hold its second annual meeting. President H. C. Hacker called the meeting to order at 2 p. m., when Dr. L. Dyer, of this place, delivered the address of welcome. The afternoon was spent in receiving new members and adopting a constitution. This evening Dr. F. M. Agnew, of Makanda, gave a public address in behalf of the Association at the M. E. Church.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

FATHER POINT, June 16.—Steamship Texas, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, June 16.—Steamships The Queen, Switzerland, and Great Western, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived—Steamships Holland, from London, and Suevia, from Hamburg.

ZAMIEL'S HIGH PRIESTS.

The Consummate and Satanic Ingenuity of Evil Men Exemplified in St. Louis.

A Merchant of That City Nearly Entrapped into Receipting for Two Telegrams;

Whereby He Would Have Signed and Indorsed a Blank Check to a Thief's Order.

Monte-Thieves Enjoying Metropolitan Deference from Champaign Officials.

Other Criminal News.

ORIGINAL SIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—For ingenuity and boldness combined, St. Louis records an instance which stands 'way up in the first part of the class. The swindle in question was detected to-day by Mr. J. K. Cummings, proprietor of the St. Louis glass-works. At an early hour this morning a young man of business-like air called at the house of Mr. Cummings. Next the early visitor brought forth a book. He gave the book and the two envelopes at the door, telling the servant to deliver the book to Mr. Cummings and have him sign for the telegrams. As the telegrams were prepaid, he had no hesitation in signing on a page, where the book was made to open by means of an elastic band. The numbers on the telegrams were written, and, opposite each of these numbers, further toward the edge of the page, was a rectangle enclosed in a black border, of sufficient dimensions to admit a long signature. Over each of these rectangles was printed the word "Signature" in large black letters. Mr. Cummings unsuspiciously wrote his name within the first rectangle, and, was proceeding to do likewise in the one below, when he noticed that that part of the paper touched by his pen appeared to move slightly, while the rest of the leaf remained stationary. This looked queer, and Mr. Cummings looked closer at the book, and discovered an ingenious fraud. That part of the leaf which was inclosed in the lower portion of the rectangles had been carefully and smoothly cut out, and, with a white back-ground, it was very difficult to discover that the leaf was not perfect. That part in the interior of the upper rectangle had been cut above and below, leaving the ends intact, so that a piece of paper could be slipped in through the slit on one side and out at the other, thus filling the space with a counterfeit blank for the reception of the signature. A blank check of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, in which institution Mr. Cummings keeps his bank account, had been very ingeniously folded and placed under the leaf, so that, while the line for the signature of the check came directly into the lower rectangle, the other end of the check passed through the slips above in such a way as to present to the signer just that portion of the check where an indorsement is usually written. When Mr. Cummings signed the first blank he indorsed the check, and, had he signed the other, he would have given his signature to the check. Had the check been fastened by a little mucilage, so as to keep its place, it is highly probable that the discovery would not have been made. Mr. Cummings, as soon as he saw the fraud, ran to the door and called to the servant-girl to hold the messenger for a moment till he could get down, but the young man, who was, of course, eagerly watching for any signal of danger, dashed out in the street and made his escape.

MONTE RAMPANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 16.—Robert Alexander, a young man traveling from Memphis to New York, was robbed last night on the train of $50 by three monte men, who, failing to induce him to play, snatched his money from him and jumped off the train as it entered this city. On getting off the train here and meeting one of the men in the Doane House, and demanding his money, he was brutally assaulted and beaten. This may seem singular in a hotel, in the presence of several men, but the confidence man seems to have had the favor of the "gentlemen" present, as said "gentlemen" were some of the young bloods of this city who had become enraged at the city authorities for their repeated invasions of the fast houses of this city which these young "gentlemen" visit. Detective Rittenhouse has track of the monte men, and, as he knows them, they will doubtless soon be serving out a just term at Joliet.

THE INDIANAPOLIS BANK ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—There have been no new developments in the Central Bank robbery during the day. The rumor is still believed that the parties have been arrested in Lafayette, but, at 6 o'clock to-night, their names had not been enrolled at the station-house, nor would the officers of the bank say they knew of the arrest. The detectives, of course, desire to secure as much of the money as possible, and, if the thieves are shadowed, they may be able to treat for personal safety. The bank has been the centre of durious sight-seers all day, but business has proceeded as usual.

A THIEF ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 16.—Marshal Forrestall, of this city, saw through the press that a burglary was committed at the clothing store of J. J. Bramberg & Co., at Princeton, and a quantity of clothing and jewelry were stolen. The Marshal arrested a man here yesterday with two large satchels of closely-packed clothing. On taking him to Princeton the clothing and other valuables were recognized as the property of the above firm, and the prisoner, who refused to give his name, even to his lawyer, was bound over in the sum of $1,000.

NEBRASKA CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 16.—Hank Dodge and Walter Harden, two murderers who escaped from jail at Nebraska City two weeks ago, were captured by Sheriff Farber in the Republican Valley on Monday. Harden refused to surrender and was shot twice, once in the face and once in the leg. Neither wound is dangerous.

Farris, the horse thief who escaped some time ago, was captured a week ago.

THE MEMPHIS EXPRESS ROBBERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 16.—The jury in the case of the express robbers returned a verdict sentencing Matt Morris and Ed. Johnson to twenty-one years, Henry Johnson (colored), twenty years, and John Woods to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary. It is said that eight of the jurors were in favor of hanging Morris and Ed. Johnson.

BURGLARY AT HENRY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., June 16.—As a sort of a forerunner to the Burr-Robbins' Circus to-day, there was a burglary of several houses last night. The burglars effected an entrance into the residence of Andrew Fidler, and relieved that gentleman of his watch and Mrs. Fidler of considerable jewelry.

AN ABSCONDING CONTRACTOR.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—A sub-contractor named Henderson, on the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad, absconded to-day with $2,000 belonging to Contractor Dole, and other funds, amount not known, belonging to Henderson's partners.

HOMICIDE.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—The *Gazette's* Terre Haute special says Edward Jenkins, a dissolute young man living in Hartford, Ind., shot and killed Henry Martin, a young farmer, with whom he quarreled yesterday. Jenkins fled, but was captured. There are threats of lynching him.

"Biggest When First Hatched."

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

We published a day or two since the sad fact that ex-Senator Nye had become hopelessly insane. He has been failing for many months, but up to very recently has had lucid intervals of a few moments duration, in which were almost painfully apparent flashes of his old self. When Senator Booth went East last spring, the daughter of Senator Nye, in an effort to arouse him, bent over the old statesman and said: "Father, Senator Booth has reached Washington. Do you remember him?" "Booth, Booth?" replied the failing chief; "is he not of California?" "Yes," said the daughter. "Do you remember him? His friends in California think he is the coming man." The light was beginning to fade in the old eagle's eye, but he answered as he would of old. Shaking his head slowly, he spoke: "They are mistaken. Booth is like a squab—he was biggest when first hatched."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 16.—The University Commencement-week exercises were continued to-day, the principal features being class-day exercises by the graduating class on the beautiful campus in front of the University building this afternoon, and an Alumnus address and poem at the Assembly Chamber this evening. The following was the principal part of the class-day programme, the carrying out of which was witnessed by a large number of students and city people with lively interest and satisfaction: President's address; Miss Fannie West, of Milwaukee, general history of the class; Miss Juliet Meyer, of Lancaster, oration, "Equipment Necessary for Our Life-Work;" J. W. Mills, of Lancaster, poem, "Yesterday—To-morrow," an allegory; W. S. Noland, of Madison, personal histories; C. F. Harding, of Springfield, planting ivy, with oration; H. A. Odell, of McGregor, Ia., presentation of spade; C. H. Lewis, of Madison, presentation of mementoes; C. E. Pickard, of Madison, valedictory; Frank W. Winchester, of Whitewater, class song, composed by G. L. Martin, of Springfield.

All passed off pleasantly, and the exercises were generally pronounced superior to those of any previous year. The President's address the oration, and the poem were particularly good, and the humorous hits in the presentations to some of the members were happily phrased, so as to avoid offense. There was a goodly attendance at the Alumnus exercises to-night. After appropriate opening remarks by the President, George W. Bird, class of '60, secretary to Gov. Taylor, Gen. A. C. Parkinson, of Madison, Democratic Adjutant-General and Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform, class of '70, delivered an oration on "The Political Duty of the Scholar." After some introductory remarks, rejoicing in the prosperity of the University, and referring to the obligations of its graduates to the State, the speaker deprecated the reluctance of the educated classes to participate in the discharge of ordinary political duties, and claimed that, if the allegation were true that the political cauldron seethed with iniquity and corruption, it was largely due to the indifference of the nation's scholas to political affairs. The claim of the Republic on its scholars was never so strong as now, because the questions of the day demanded profound thought and broad culture for proper solution and adjustment, such as how to harmonize the relations between different sections and classes; to efface the scars of civil war; to eradicate the evils of inflated currency; to alleviate the burthens of an enormous national debt; to adjust a tariff to the wants of the Government and the masses; to effect harmony and co-operation between warring capital and labor; to devise means for the more perfect prevention and repression of crime; to adjust aright the religious controversy pertaining to our public schools; to secure civil-service reform, and many others worthy the attention of all honest and patriotic scholars. It was declared that the first business of the scholar is actual participation in political life, giving the State that watchful and continuous service he would give his own private business, and leading the masses in right directions. The theory of our institutions is that all shall help in the management of public affairs—most of all the scholar, who is the most skilled physician about this body politic. The remedy for official corruption, frauds, and the whole business of political jobbery, lies in the resumption by the better class of the control of their own political concerns, and getting possession of the sources of power. It was urged that all should connect themselves with some political organization, as the best method of promoting public good, and yet subordinating party pride to love of country. The address closed with a glowing reference to the flood-tide of centennial enthusiasm now sweeping over the country, recalling the glorious Revolutionary memories, and especially on the eve of Bunker Hill, of Warren, the first scholar, hero, and martyr of the Revolution, whose virtues, valor, and patriotism we should emulate with life-long fidelity to the blood-bought principles of national freedom, purity, and unity.

The poem, by Charles N. Gregory, class of '71, was written in the chaste and graceful style characterizing his productions, of which several have been published and admired, and embracing 150 lines; the subject was "The Ancient Classics," with a panegyric on ancient Greek and Latin authors, a plea for their continued study as part of a liberal education as both pleasant and profitable, while in school, and greatly aiding those who seek to tread the higher walks of life. Much indignation is felt among University students and citizens at a blasphemous and foul production circulated to-day, intended to burlesque the Commencement exercises to-morrow, which has neither wit nor wisdom to redeem it.

The University Regents have received and acted on numerous reports from committees, Faculty, etc., and transacted much routine business, but nothing has transpired of general public interest.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 16.—It is announced that Dr. Simms, of New Jersey, has been selected as President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, vice the Rev. Dr. Samuel Fellows, resigned. Dr. Simms is now in Heidelberg, Germany, and will be telegraphed.

The first batch of graduates of the Law Department of the University was turned out to-day. Commencement exercises were held this afternoon at Amie Chapel of the College. The addresses were delivered by Newton B. Reed, of Normal, on "Utopian Legislation"; Marshall N. Williams, of Bloomington, on "Ethics of Common Law"; John A. Williams, of Lincoln, on "Law and the Lawyer." The other members of the class are A. F. Dickinson, Normal; Richard Osborn, R. A. Pike, and Isaac D. Walker, of Bloomington. The law address was delivered by the Hon. Henry S. Greene, of the firm of Hay, Greene & Littler, Springfield.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 16.—The annual Commencement of Kalamazoo College took place to-day with orations by the graduating class. The annual dinner was had, and degrees conferred. Miss Jeanette Fisher, of the Michigan Female Seminary, was made an M. A., and the Rev. William Stall, of Franklin College, Ind., a D. D. The Board of Trustees voted to raise a centennial fund for this college of $100,000, and for the seminary at Fontonnelle, $25,000.

The Rev. J. A. Smith, of Chicago, delivered the address before the literary society.

At a meeting of the alumni this afternoon it was voted to raise a fund to endow a class of natural science.

The condition of the college is continually improving.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 16.—Schuyler Colfax delivered the annual address for Monmouth College to-day, before an audience of 2,000. Subject: "True Life." After the oration he was tendered a banquet by the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, of which he is a member. The Hon. J. J Glenn presided, and many eminent Betas responded to the toasts.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The one hundred and seventh annual Commencement of Brown University took place to-day. The exercises of the graduating class were held in the First Baptist Meeting-House, followed by a dinner on the college campus.

A BEQUEST TO DARTMOUTH.

HANOVER, N. H., June 16.—Tappin Wentworth, of Lowell, who died on the 12th inst., bequeathed the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

DISASTERS.

Six Persons Killed by a Fire-Works Explosion in Boston.

Further Account of Damage Caused by the Quincy Tornado.

Record of Minor Casualties.

FATAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, June 16.—At 3 p. m. to-day a terrible explosion occurred in a large two-story building on the marshes near the corner of Kemble and Farnham streets, used by C. E. Martin as a manufactory of fireworks. Ten men and boys were employed in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning, the building was blown up with a terrific report, and a confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire and was entirely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the fire department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins.

John Woods, a carpenter who was at work near a window, jumped out and escaped. He stated that a sudden presentiment came over him that something terrible was about to happen, which prompted him to escape. He had proceeded barely 20 feet from the building when the explosion occurred. Thomas Hurley, Michael Trimity, and William Meelyn were rescued from the ruins, all seriously, if not fatally, burned and bruised. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Loss, $50,000. No insurance.

THE QUINCY TORNADO.

QUINCY, Ill., June 16.—The following are the parties who lost most severely by the tornado of Monday: F. H. Aldrich, William Marsh, William Osborn, Mr. Parker, Dr. Smith, William Larkworthy, George Ernst, A. McMurray, Dr. Cheny, Peter Demporst, Antone Lopoise, Henry Wilbart, Henry Schemkamper, William Higgins, John Heine, Mrs. McCabe, John Collins, A. Bockenfeld, Conrad Bender, Charles Sien, H. Hippings, Henry Menke, H. Geise, Louis Stern, Becker & Dorliner. All of the above-named are damaged either by the destruction or the unroofing of buildings or barns, and some by the loss of both and other improvements. St. Mary's Hospital was also damaged.

Gen. Singleton loses in the destruction of fences and sheds at the fair-ground, which he recently purchased.

The city loses the Jackson School, which was completely demolished.

Kespohl Bros., Meyer & Kespohl, and Summer & Lynds are heavy losers by the washing out of the foundation and walls of their colossal business structures in course of erection on the corner of Third and Hampshire streets.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lost a bridge, and the road-bed was also injured. The Toledo, Wabash & Western, and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads have also suffered from the flood caused by the storm. Trains on the two latter were detained yesterday in consequence, but are again moving on time.

The city has sustained a considerable loss in damaged streets and gutters. The gross damage to our citizens, outside of the main sufferers, in demolished fences, out-buildings and sheds, and the loss of trees, shrubbery, etc., cannot be well estimated. The severest loss falls upon the family of John Menne, whose property was not only damaged, but who also lost his life in the storm. The only other person reported seriously injured is John Weibring, who was on duty at No. 6 engine-house when the storm struck it, and who was severely bruised by the falling walls.

The actual loss inside the city is estimated in dollars and cents at over $100,000.

Quincy Herald, June 15.

The rain-storm last night was the most severe that has visited this city for many years. Clouds banked in the west towards evening, and about 6 o'clock the storm commenced, and for nearly an hour the rain fell in large quantities, there being, however, but little wind. For nearly an hour before 8 o'clock, but little rain fell, but clouds gathered again, and the heavens appeared to open, and the rain came down in torrents, the quantity being perhaps the greatest that has fallen in the same length of time since the great storm of June 6, 1872. For nearly two hours the rain came down, overflowing the gutters and filling the streets and sidewalks, and in many places doing great damage. Shortly after 8 o'clock something like a tornado struck the northwest part of the city, and left destruction in its path. Trees were leveled, fences carried away, and houses blown down. As the rain poured up to midnight, but little could be done last night toward ascertaining the extent of the damage. Some particulars, however, were gathered, which are given below.

The only fatal result of the storm, as far as known, was the death of John Menne, an old citizen, who resides on Eighth street, between Vine and Elm. About 9 o'clock, while the storm was at its highest, Mr. Menne noticed that the boards which covered a pile of bricks in his brick-yard had blown away, and he went out to replace them. While near the brick-pile a board struck him in the forehead, fracturing his skull, causing death.

The storm came from the west, and appeared to follow the ravines up Elm and Chestnut streets. The first place struck, as far as ascertained last night, was the stable of William Osborn, the grocer, on the alley between Fourth and Fifth and Lind and Chestnut. The roof and second story of the building were carried away, a large portion of the roof being carried over to Fifth street. In the same vicinity the roof of Fred Aldrich's house was blown off and landed on Fifth street, blocking the street-car track. The house of Mr. Parker, a two-story brick near the corner of Fifth and Vine, lost the roof and a portion of the second story. The roof could not be found. The brick work was scattered in every direction. A new brick house being erected by Dr. H. J. Smith, on the corner of Lind and Sixth, was completely demolished. Both stories were recently completed. Nothing but a pile of brick is left of the structure. The storm appeared to move eastward, between Oak and Chestnut streets. On Vine street, between Seventh and Eighth, a frame barn, owner's name not ascertained, was struck and blown into fragments, which were scattered in every direction. On Vine street, between Ninth and Tenth, a brick house, belonging to Mr. McCabe, lost a roof, and a barn on the same premises was blown to pieces. Another barn, adjoining McCabe's on the south, was demolished. On Vine street, between Tenth and Eleventh, a house owned by a Mr. Elliott lost the roof. The chimney on a house adjoining was blown off and the roof damaged. A few doors east of Elliott's a house belonging to Mr. Borden was unroofed, and a house adjoining lost a chimney. Three stables near the above houses were blown to pieces. A two-story brick on Oak, between Tenth and Eleventh, owned by Mr. Seine, was unroofed and a portion of the second story blown away.

Jackson school building, on the corner of Eighth and Vine—roof blown off and all above the first story blown down. Peter Damborst's residence, on Eighth street, near Vine, one-story brick, blown down. A two-story brick house on Vine, near Eighth—roof and second story blown away. Two one-story bricks on Vine—roofs blown away. Two new brick houses, owned by Barney Hines, between Oak and Vine, and Eighth and Ninth, were badly damaged; the roof of one being carried away and the other being badly wrecked.

On North Fifth street fences were blown down and trees were piled up in the streets, blockading the sidewalks and the street-car track. The crossings at Broadway and several other streets were washed out.

All the way from Third street east, as far as the reporter went, trees were torn up by the roots or blown down, vehicles were blown across the streets, and in some instances were lost entirely. Fences were blown down all the way from Third to Ninth, between Oak and Chestnut street. The reporter heard of houses east of Tenth street being blown down, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, was unable to learn particulars. It is believed that a number of houses not in the above list were destroyed. It is also reported that considerable damage was done on the prairie. In many places along the line of the storm, the gutters and streets were entirely washed out.

The entire bottom south of the city was flooded. Oak street, west of Seventh, was a roaring torrent. A man fell into the gutter somewhere near Fifth and was carried by the stream over half a block before he could get out. The street washed out badly. After 12 the rain ceased, but appearances indicated that the storm was not over. At 1 o'clock there was a good prospect for a renewal of the storm.

The windstorm appears to have been confined to a small section of the north part of the city. The blow in the vicinity of the square and in the south part of town was not heavy enough to cause any damage. The loss, from the washing away of earth and from flooding of premises in the southern part of the city is supposed to be great. Inquiries were made up to a late hour last night, but no reports were obtained of loss other than from water in that part of town.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 16.—James Radigan had one eye and his cheek injured and Pat McMahon had his head bruised by the falling of rocks from the roofs of the LaSalle coal mines to-day. The injuries were not very severe, but the risk of life is great.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—A train on the Grand Trunk ran against a cow at Mount Clemens last night, throwing it off and injuring Engineer Bartlett, of Port Huron, so he died to-day, and John Morrison, fireman, who is not expected to live.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 16.—A 10-year-old son of Benjamin Forbes, of Carrollton, while playing upon some logs near Saylor's mill yesterday, fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered.

A SHIP-RIGGER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—James Bolton, a rigger employed on the schooner Winslow, fell 60 feet to the deck to-day and was killed.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

J. R. Hilliard, the Receiver of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, filed a report yesterday of his proceedings for the months of April and May:

Amount on hand April 1	$12,201.60
Receipts for the month	21,265.17
	$33,466.77
Disbursements for labor and pay-rolls	11,143.62
Supplies	4,801.38
Sundries	1,282.82
Cross-ties	888.20
Car rent	3,312.00
Other roads	716.56
	$22,117.58
Balance May 1	$11,349.19
Receipts for May from agents and conductors	21,533.06
From other roads	5,138.13
Sundries	4,716.15
	$42,738.53
Expended for supplies	2,673.71
Cross-ties	613.30
Railroad iron, &c	7,161.28
Account of chattel mortgage	11,601.00
Pay-rolls and labor	9,541.07
Sundries	1,537.58
Other roads	443.17
	$33,577.51
On hand June 1	9,161.02

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

W. H. Ferry, the Receiver of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, filed his monthly report, showing:

Balance on hand April 30	$32,495.93
Receipts during May	58,911.79
	91,407.72
Paid for operating expenses in May	54,571.66
Balance on hand May 31	$36,836.06

The Receiver also reports that by the accumulation of joint earnings with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad he has obtained an amount to his credit with that Company sufficient to pay the track rental due it for July, September, and October last, and asks to be allowed to pay it and credit it on his books. In accordance with the order of Court he has also deposited with the Clerk $20,739.23 to pay the decree in favor of H. H. Porter, for a balance due on cars, together with interest. The Receiver finally asks that the report may be approved, and an allowance of $1,000 made to him for personal services for the past month.

LIVE STOCK.

The General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad has issued the following circular in regard to shipments of live stock:

The clause of our classification permitting shippers of live stock to ship cattle, hogs, and sheep in same car, by putting up a partition, is hereby abrogated. On and after 20th inst. agents will not permit partitions to be erected, neither will they allow shippers to load cattle, hogs, or sheep in same car. Agents will notify shippers that cars loaded with mixed stock will not be permitted to leave the station until the shipper removes either the cattle or hogs.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

Considerable surprise was manifested in New York last Saturday, when it was stated that, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, the Directors were authorized to issue $10,000,000 of bonds convertible into common stock, if they deemed such a proceeding advantageous and not illegal. The effect of this action was to cause the gold bonds of the Company to decline from 81½ to 80, amid considerable apprehension on the part of the owners.

ITEMS.

The "Catechism of the Locomotive," written for the *Railroad Gazette*, by Mr. M. N. Forney, one of the ablest railroad engineers in the country, and lately published in book form, is receiving the highest encomiums from those who know how to value a work of this kind. It is the most elaborate and complete work on the construction of locomotives yet published, and is an invaluable aid to those employed in the construction of locomotives, and locomotive engineers.

The ties for several miles of the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad are on the ground, and the iron has begun arriving. Several construction-cars are in this city, and an engine is on the way. It is said that the section from Chicago to Warrenville, 25 miles, will be completed this season.

PEACE DECLARED.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at the special meeting to-day, ratified the basis of settlement as agreed by President Scott and Vice-President King, making a single amendment, which, it is expected, will meet with the approval of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A dispatch from Baltimore, Md., states that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Directors have ratified the agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and their difficulties are settled.

It is understood that the agreement is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by a resolution of the respective Boards. A special committee is to be appointed by each Board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on the same terms that they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood that the details of the agreement will not be published.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies have reached a satisfactory understanding as to the proposed amendment to the agreement between these companies, so that it may be regarded as practically adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, this morning, approved of the bases for an agreement with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, entered into in New York on Friday last, and telegraphed their action to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, whose Board is now in session, but have not yet received a reply.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to-day notifies holders of its first-mortgage bonds due 1st July, 1875, that it will pay the remainder of this loan, $838,250, originally $1,128,500, at any date in advance of maturity, with interest to date of payment, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer in Baltimore.

A Jealous English Critic on an American Book.

London Academy.

"Lotos Leaves."—The gorgeous binding and good print of this volume are its chief attractions. It is said to be written by members of the Lotos Club, and if that means a club for doing nothing, we cannot wonder at the production. The writers number among them Wilkie Collins, Mark Twain, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, and others. The book consists chiefly of adventures, stories, and poems. The adventures are weak, the stories are weaker, the poems are weakest; but it will look well on drawing-room tables, and is the sort of book which became popular about fifty years ago as part of the furniture of a well-arranged sitting-room.

SPORTING NEWS.

Races at Jackson, Mich., South Bend, and Marengo, Ill.

The Keokuk Ball Club Gives It Up and Disbands.

Annual Races by the New York Yacht Club.

THE TURF.

THE SOUTH BEND RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 16.—The races opened here to-day with as fine weather as could be desired, but with only a fair attendance of people. The crowds are waiting for the larger purses to-morrow, expecting better sport. Pools sold poorly, owing to a seeming want of knowledge among sporting men of the abilities of the horses, but few of which have ever been together before. The first was a three-minute race with ten horses entered and seven starting. There was a large amount of "chin-music" indulged in by owners and drivers for a little while, with the evident intention of trying the metal of the judges, but, as nothing was made by it, they soon cooled off, and the latter part of the races were conducted with good order. In the first heat, Honest George got the best of the send-off, holding the position throughout, and winning by a neck over Auction. Just as the second heat was being called, Robert T. Lee, of Topeka, Kan., who came from Jackson last night for the purpose, came to the judges' stand and entered a protest, accompanied by an affidavit, against Honest George, alias Raw Jimmy, and his driver, George Wolff, of Topeka, claiming that Honest George had made better than 2:45, with the full knowledge of Wolff, who had been his former owner, and, as Wolff would not swear him in, both horse and driver were ruled off. Lee has been to great expense keeping this horse in view, and showed that his object in protesting was to get the better of Wolff, with whom he has been on bad terms for several years. The ruling gave the heat to Auction, who took the next two heats. The purse was for $700 for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes, $350 to first, $200 to second, and $150 to third.

THE SCORE.

G. g Auction	1	1	1
Br. m. Membrino Maid	3	2	2
G. g. Gray Ira	4	3	5
B. s. Chief	6	4	3
Blk. s. Roadmaster	5	5	4
W. g. Slim Jim	dis.		
Br. g. Honest George	ruled off		

Time—2:40; 2:42¼; 2:44¼.

The second race was a fine one, and created considerable excitement, it being well contested. S. Bryant, of Louisville, Ky., had a fine young bay gelding that, with the work shown here, promises down into the twenties before the season is over. He failed in getting the lead in each send off, but as he warmed up to his work, strode forward to win, calling forth the plaudits of the crowd. The purse was $750 for horses that never trotted better than 2:30, with $400 to first, $200 to second, and $150 to third.

THE SCORE.

B. g. John Chambers	3	1	1	1
Br. m. Waitabit	2	3	3	3
Ch. g. Professor	1	2	2	2
S. g. Billy Spencer	4	4	4	4

Time—2:36; 2:35; 2:35; 2:37.

The running race, which closed the day's sport, was a lame affair, and the attention fell off, many of the spectators not staying to see it out. The purse was $300, running, mile heats, free to all, best two in three, $150 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third.

THE SCORE.

B. m. Nellie Bush	4	1	1
S. s. Bob Harkness	1	3	dis.
S. m. Nellie Grant	2	4	dis.
Ch. g. Dick Lewis	3	2	dis.
B. g. Young Bonnie	5	5	dis.
Ch. g. Indianian	6	dis.	

THE MARENGO RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARENGO, Ill., June 16.—The track to-day was in fine condition. The races were very interesting, and were witnessed by a large crowd. The first race of the day was a half-mile dash for a purse of $500, won by Nimrod. The following is

THE SUMMARY:

Nimrod	1	2	1
Gilt Edge	2	3	dr
Budd	3	1	2

Time—57; 54; 56.

In the 2:30 race, great excitement was created in betting circles on account of the withdrawal of Whalebone, Phil Sheridan's opposer. Her place was filled by Kitty Stratton. The purse of $1,000 was won by Phil Sheridan. The following is

THE SUMMARY.

Fleety	3	2	4	4
Phil Sheridan	2	1	1	1
Kitty Stratton	4	4	3	2
Amy B.	1	3	2	3

Time—2:32; 2:33¼; 2:34¼.

The purse of $800 on the 2:40 race was won by Frank Allison. The following is

THE SUMMARY:

Frank Allison	1	1	3	1
Hartford Maid	5	2	1	2
Badger	2	3	4	3
Gertrude	3	5	2	4
Tommy Dodd	4	6	6	dr
Little Mose	6	4	5	5

Time—2:36¼; 2:40; 2:38.

THE JACKSON RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 16.—The second day of the Jackson horse meeting was favored with very fine weather, and fully 4,000 people attended the races. The first called was the 2:50. Pilot, Mambrino, Ironsides, and Lady H. were drawn; the others scored.

Richard	1	1	1
Lady Turpin	2	2	2
Calmar	3	3	3
Rosewood	4	4	4

Time—2:33; 2:31¼; 2:33.

Lady Turpin was the favorite last night and Richard to-day.

The 2:23 class was a fine race. There were six entries, all starters. The following is

THE SCORE:

Brother Jonathan	1	1	2	1
Bella	5	2	1	4
Fred Hooper	2	3	3	3
Mollie Morris	3	4	4	2
Randall	4	dr.		
Sleepy John	6	dis.		

Time—2:29¼; 2:29; 2:26¼; 2:29¼.

Fred Hooper was a hot favorite last night, and Bella to-day more than Jonathan. Jonathan took first money, Bella second, Hooper third, and Morris fourth. All the purses at this meeting are $1,500. To-morrow the 2:50 race, with ten entries, and the 2:27 race, with nine, all of them favorites, promise lots of fun.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 16.—The St. Petersburg races opened yesterday. The three-minute race was won in three straight heats by Josh Billings in 2:43, 2:43½, and 2:48½. The 2:30 race was won by Gen. Picton in three straight heats, in 2:32, 2:31, and 2:31½.

AT PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 16.—A series of races between gentlemen's driving-horses has been inaugurated here, the second of which took place at the Union Driving Park this afternoon. The race was between a bay horse owned by Stacy Hart, and a sorrel gelding owned by Charles F. Moore. The sorrel won easily in three straight heats. The purse was $100.

THE MANKATO RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANKATO, Minn., June 16.—The second day of the meeting has been a grand success, the attendance having been more than double that of yesterday. The feature of the day was the mile running dash, for which the entries were: Cape Cod, Queen of Diamonds, Allie Mack, Walter D. Suwanee, Oconto Gal, Riceby, formerly Ravenna, and Plow Boy. Ravenna won in 1:47¾, Queen of Diamonds second, Suwanee third, and Oconto fourth. This was the finest field of running horses ever in Minnesota, and each was strongly backed. Between $6,000 and $8,000 changed hands. The trotting race for the citizens' purse, for horses never before trotted for money, with four entries, was won by Charlie Reid; fastest time, 3:13.

The programme to-morrow includes trotting-races in the 2:35 and 2:50 classes, and a running-race of 2 miles and repeat, with large entries for each.

BASE BALL.

WAR IN THE CAMP.

Besides demonstrating themselves to be a base-ball failure, the White Stockings are afflicted with an internal dissension and bad feeling which, if not checked and quieted at once, will tend to deprive them of much of their present share of efficiency. How far this unpleasantness extends is not fully known, but one player, the most important, and whose place at this time in the season it would be almost impossible to supply, feels so deeply aggrieved that he threatens to leave the club.

It appears that Zettlein, recently, on more than one occasion, has incurred Manager Wood's displeasure, and has received rebukes which he is not disposed to tolerate. The Bostons in their last game with the White Stockings batted his pitching at a prodigious rate, the unusual number of three-base hits occasioning much surprise to those who have had confidence in Zettlein's skill and reputation as a pitcher. Mr. Wood was at a loss to understand the success of the Bostons in this respect upon any other ground than that Zettlein's pitching was toned down to a far less effective degree than he might have made it. Accordingly, at the end of the game, he charged Zet with having sold out to the Bostons. Zet denied it, and, feeling its injustice, has since threatened to resign. As he is under contract, there is probably no chance for him to leave the club, but a player in his bad frame of mind is not likely to be of great service.

THE GAME AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The game between the Philadelphias and Brown Stockings to-day was witnessed by 1,500 people. The victory of the Philadelphias on Monday by a score of 16 to 2 made the betting in favor of the Philadelphias, though there were numbers of bets made even. The game was not brilliant by any means, as will be seen by the appended errors on both sides. Bradley and Pike alone distinguished themselves, the former by the most extraordinary pitching he has ever done in this city, and the latter by fierce batting. In the third inning Pike made a clean three-base hit, and could have made a home run but for a too timid Captain.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphias	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Runs earned—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphias, none.
Total base hits—St. Louis, 15; Philadelphias, 8.
Total errors—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphias, 5.

DISBANDMENT ON THE KEOKUKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 16.—After a hard struggle against heavy odds, the Western Base-Ball Club, of this city, has at length succumbed, and was formally disbanded, owing to the hard luck of the Keokuks. Interest in the game hereabouts has fallen off very much, and the gate receipts of late have been light. This has discouraged clubs from coming here, and run the finances of the home nine very low. Miller has been engaged to play with the Chicago White Stockings, Carbine with the Bostons, Hallinan and Barnie with the Mutuals, and Goldsmith with the Quincy amateurs.

ATHLETICS—ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Base-ball: Athletics, 13; Atlantics, 1.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club was sailed to-day over the usual course, distance about 40 miles. A novel feature of the race was a contest between the steam yachts Ideal, Lookout, and Saratine, which was won by the latter in 2 h., 52 m., 30 sec.

The prize for the first-class schooner yachts was taken by the Palmer in 5 h., 21 m., 48 sec.

The prize for the second-class schooners was won by the Comet in 5 h., 27 m., 56 sec.

The Vision won the first-class sloop prize, and the Madcap the second.

The keel yachts Afarm, Rambler, and Wanderer sailed for a subscription cup, which was won by the latter.

FINANCIAL.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

MONTREAL, Can., June 16.—The failure of the Jacques Cartier Bank was brought about by complications with contractors and speculators. The bank is to be carried on with the aid and under the supervision of other banks.

The *Star* of to-day says the firm of Bennett, Benson & Co., of Quebec, has suspended, with liabilities estimated at $1,042,000, distributed as follows: Union Bank, $170,000; Quebec Bank $225,000; Bank of Montreal, $250,000; National Bank, $25,000; St. Adicona Bank, $20,000; and J. G. Ross, $92,000. The above figures are not regarded as altogether correct, and the liabilities will probably amount to a great deal more than that sum.

DETROIT PAPER IN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 16.—Business-men were a good deal exercised to-day by a report that several notes payable to the order of Harvey D. Winsor, of Winsor mining repute, and indorsed by Bernard Stroh and E. W. Hudson, were unreliable documents, as the indorsements, so the report said, were forgeries. The holder of one of these notes has brought suit, and the character of the signatures will be brought out in court. The amount involved is said to be at least $30,000.

Thurlow Weed's Visit to Tweed.

New York Correspondence Boston Journal.

Thurlow Weed to-day is one of our most influential citizens. He is a field-marshal in politics, and his influence with the different departments is exceeded by that of no one among us. Sick and feeble as he is, he is still a great power. He is a humane man, and the feeble, oppressed, and suffering rarely appeal to him in vain. Tweed, a life-long acquaintance, sent for Mr. Weed after his incarceration on Blackwell's Island. He found the Boss suffering from bad treatment, treatment which Weed pronounced barbarous. His cell was a stone coffin, and his conveniences would not have been pronounced decent for a dog. It was through Mr. Weed's intervention that the barbarous treatment to which Mr. Tweed was subjected was changed. Tweed was so grateful for this service rendered that he again sent for Mr. Weed to help him escape from his confinement. Mr. Weed penetrated the purpose of the call and visited the great chief at his island home. Mr. Weed said: "You have sent for me. I presume, to see if I will interfere to induce the Governor to interpose in your behalf." "Yes," was the reply. "I am afraid," said Mr. Weed, "that you have not the power to do the only thing that would justify an interference on your behalf. If you could restore three or four millions of money, or even one million, justice might be satisfied and you released." "I am utterly powerless," Tweed said, "to make any restitution. Personally I have had little benefit from the moneys taken from the city. Everybody had a claim upon me, and right and left I have disbursed the funds to others. My lawyers were paid half a million. Investments in real estate have been ruinous. Immense sums have been lost in stock speculation; and though I am reputed to be immensely rich, except the property settled on my wife, I have nothing." Bursting into tears, Tweed said: "I would gladly give up every dollar I possess in the world to make restitution. If I had been more selfish and had taken personal charge of the money I would not have been here. I see the difficulty. The property is beyond my control and I cannot return it. And unless I make some restitution the Governor could not and ought not to interpose in my behalf."

The Small-Pox—A Horrible Adventure.

New York Dispatch to Boston Journal.

Small-pox is prevalent in the German districts on the east side of the city, and the Health officers meet with much opposition in removing patients to the Public Pest Hospital. Yesterday a case was reported at No. 167 Stanton street, and a doctor and assistant were sent in an ambulance. They mounted the narrow stairways to the top floor and knocked at the door, which was immediately opened by a woman. When she saw who were her visitors she shrieked, and endeavored to push the door to again, but the men kept it open without difficulty. "You shan't take my husband," the woman said, doggedly. "He's alone here with me, and at the top of the house." It makes no difference," said the doctor, "and I can't stay to multiply words all night. This is a tenement-house, and we don't allow any cases to remain in them." Without further talk the doctor brushed past the woman, followed by the ambulance man, but the woman hung to their coats and begged of them to desist. In a farther room a man, Otto Christy, lay on a bed, almost unconscious. The doctor and his assistant approached the bed, when the woman rushed forward and, seizing them both, pulled them off, and the two men were obliged to have a hand-to-hand fight to obtain possession of her husband's body. While the doctor caught her round the body and pinioned her arms to her sides, the other rapidly hoisted the dying man on his shoulders, spite of the agonizing groans of the moribund. The thought that the husband was really leaving her gave her renewed strength, and she sprang once more away from the doctor and seized him, who rolled from the assistant's shoulders to the ground. They then began dragging the body along the floor to the staircase, the wife clinging to it and shrieking dismally. Last evening the man died, and to-day the excitement among the Germans is intense. Friends of small-pox patients threaten to mob small-pox officers, and the police have been called on to protect them.

An Egyptian Brigadier.

Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent of the Louisiana State University, has definitely accepted the appointment of the Government Military College near Cairo, Egypt, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General in the regular army of the Khedive. But he will not most likely leave Louisiana before October, possibly January next. The New Orleans *Times* says that the appointment was made on the recommendation of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular disease, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ringworm, salt rheum, erysipelas, ache, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure,—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians all said was a prostatic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—72 years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homeopathic, but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.
C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Doolittle will stir up the bird of liberty at Morrison, Whiteside County, on July 4.

The graduating class of the Industrial University of Campaign numbered thirty-one ladies and gentlemen. What business have women to learn agriculture?

The Trustees of the State Industrial University have engaged Prof. Manly Miles, of Michigan, as AProfessor of griculture. He will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the next school year.

Peoria is to have street-preaching during the months of June, July, and August, and a list of appointments is published. We suppose this is intended, in great measure, to displace the ordinary services in churches.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

The last issue of the Whitehall *Register* contains an abject apology from the editor, H. Johnson, for "disrespectful allusions" to the ladies of the family of Mr. George B. Price, proprietor of the *Gazette*. The retraction was made under threat of personal punishment from Mr. Price.

At Altamont, Ill., Thursday evening, Jacob Ingling and Miss Creamer were married, and the couple, with a Mr. Russell, took a carriage for the train. Some villainous youngsters had uncapped the ends of the front axle, and the wheels came off while they were going down a hill, seriously injuring, and probably marring for life, both Ingling and his bride.

INDIANA.

The Evansville *Journal* is enlarged and improved.

A Mr. Schruben, of Lafayette, has patented a tongue-supporter, presumably for the use of "my wife's mother."

Mr. Harry Spears, with his new wife, just imported from Paris, arrived at his father's, in Lafayette, on Saturday. The Indiana papers generally are reproducing Arsene Houssaye's report of the wedding.

The Crawford County Poor-House lost two of its oldest and poorest inmates last week by marriage. They left the institution on foot to begin anew the journey of life. One dirty little handkerchief contained the bridal trosseau and all the other earthly possessions of both.

The *Indiana Volksblatt*, the oldest established German paper in the State, having reached its 26th year, is to be sold, as shown by Saturday's issue. It is also reported that the paper will be bought by a Catholic corporation, and hereafter published as the official Papal organ of the State, with Democratic proclivities, and in the German language, of course. Herr Grimm, formerly of the *Daily Telegraph*, and now of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, of Chicago, is predicted as one of the concern, and editor-in-chief.

MICHIGAN.

According to a Greenville correspondent loggers are great egg-eaters. He says that during the month of May his crew of forty-eight men ate on an average 600 eggs a day, and that 104 fried eggs for a mess of thirteen men at breakfast is only an ordinary supply.

It appears that the first announcement of the death of the Hon. Marsh Giddings was generally discredited by his political friends in Washington. They had no reason to suppose that he was ill, much less dead, when the Washington dispatches reported that his successor had been appointed.

The village fathers of Mt. Clemens have loaded down the *Monitor* with twenty columns of ordinances for the governing of the village, and yet they are in a quandary how to legally notify a deaf and dumb man to move his barn back off the street. They need the other sort of monitor and ordnance for that branch of their business.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company have been curtailing expenses to the extent of discharging many men on their line; and, among other things, discontinuing the morning train on the Lansing Division. There are sundry rumors in circulation to the effect that a general reduction of wages all along the line is contemplated. We sincerely hope these rumors are unfounded.—*Adrian Times.*

The Rev. Dr. John Anderson, of South Haven, was recently dismissed from the Kalamazoo Congregational Association for alleged heresies, as follows: "1. Denying the soul's immortality, save as gained by faith in Christ; 2. Affirming the future annihilation of the unregenerate." Mr. Anderson has been sustained by his own church, and he has published a letter in exposition of his doctrinal views, in the South Haven *Sentinel*. He is now in his 73d year, and has been engaged in the ministry for upward of forty years.

WISCONSIN.

The State Prison contains 245 convicts at present.

The population of Madison is reported at 10,078, being a gain of 902 since 1870.

The baccalaureate sermon of President Bascom, of the Wisconsin University, is said to have been profound and eloquent.

During the last twenty months, manufacturing establishments that give employment to over 100 hands have been completed in Stevens Point. The list includes one saw-mill, three shingle-mills, two foundries, and two planing mills.

Some one having said that the Icelanders were about to migrate in a body to this country, Mr. Murat Halstead hastens to deny it, and says that a party of them who settled in Wisconsin some time ago have written to their friends at home, complaining that the weather there is too sold!

At a meeting in Janesville last Friday, Maj. L. H. Stearns, civil engineer, explained the intentions of the capitalists who have in hand the building of the Milwaukee & Dubuque narrow-gauge railroad. He said it was the purpose of the Company to have the road completed from Milwaukee to Troy, Walworth County, by September next, and, if a sufficient amount of aid can be secured in Janesville, to complete the road to Janesville by November or December next. The road will cost not more than $15,000 per mile, well equipped, and not more than $12,000 from Janesville to Milwaukee by using the old grade of the Milwaukee & Beloit Road. Maj. Stearns says the people along the line are very confident of success, and are enthusiastic in the enterprise. He says the Company can and will carry passengers for from 2 to 2¼ cents per mile, and freights for nearly one-half less than the old roads.

IOWA.

The Trustees of the Baptist College at Des Moines have elected Judge Frederick W. Puott President of that institution.

The quarter-centennial of Iowa College at Grinnell, Ia., will be held on the 29th and 30th inst. This will be the first quarter-centennial celebration of any literary institution of college rank west of the Mississippi.

Miss Fannie J. Kellogg, of Council Bluffs, a young lady of exceedingly great musical promise, is at present studying with Madame Rudersdorf at Wrentham, near Boston. She will join the Quintet Club in its tour of next season.

Miss Josie Kellogg is put forward by her friends as the best person in Decatur County for County Superintendent. "And they'll whisper in her ear, something sweet for her to hear, If she'll meet them, darling Josie, at the caucus."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

At Bloomfield, on Friday, while a funeral procession was crossing a bridge, the structure gave way, precipitating several carriages into the river. One lady was killed outright, another fatally injured, while a young gentleman was also seriously injured.

The *Herald of Liberty* of DesMoines is especially opposed to the Hon. J. R. Reed, of the Council Bluffs District, for Supreme Judge, because of his billiard game decision, which was that where two men play a game of billiards, the loser paying for the game, such act is gambling, and punishable as a criminal offense.

They have a first-class sensation down at Burlington. In tearing down the walls of a brick house, one of the first-class brick houses erected in Burlington, the skeleton of an infant was found imbedded in the wall. The skull was penetrated with a hair-pin, driven to its full extent. The child had been placed in the wall from the inside, the place being neatly plastered over. It is now in order for the very respectable families that have resided in the house to tell what they know about it.

MINNESOTA.

Miss Nellie Dunnell, daughter of Congressman Dunnell, has presented the Baptist Society of Owatonna with a $400 organ.

The Episcopal Church to be built at White Earth this summer is expected to be one of the finest buildings in the Northwest.

A horse escaped from a stable in Mankato, and when next heard from was crossing the Le Sueur Railroad bridge, 80 feet above the bed of the stream with but a single plank in the centre of the ties. He crossed safely. The bridge and double tressel work beyond are near a quarter of a mile long.

Blue Earth County has been compelled, for want of funds, to suspend the payment of bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers. After the destruction of nearly 15,000 bushels of the invaders, and the expenditure of $26,000, and when on the very eve of victory, the work has been stopped, a fact which is deeply to be regretted.

There is a land-owner in Martin County, Minn., who is bound to make a fortune, or die trying to, by raising beans. He will make his third attempt on a large tract of land this year. He has already sunk $10,000 or $15,000 in the enterprise. The name of the author of this attempt to raise the wind is H. F. Shearman, and he resides in London, England.

NEBRASKA.

Senator Hitchcock has returned home.

Omaha is to have a first-class ball club.

Omaha cannot afford to repair her dilapidated sidewalks and crosswalks.

Douglas County warrants are now quoted at par, and, notwithstanding the hard times, the financial condition of Douglas County is better now than it has ever been since the county voted those railroad subsidies.

The Rev. Father John A. Hayes, pastor of the Catholic Church at Falls City, Richardson County, says there is not a single acre of small grain left in Richardson. The farmers planted first wheat, then corn, and again corn, and these three crops were totally destroyed by grasshoppers.

KANSAS.

An old colored lady in Independence predicts another war soon, because they are all boys this year.

Leavenworth is jubilant over the collapse of some of the leading business firms of Kansas City.

Wells, Fargo & Co. are arranging to withdraw their business from Kansas and Nebraska. Their routes will be supplied either by the American or United States Express.

A reporter of the Leavenworth *Commercial* has interviewed the German (not Germain) girls, and learned that they were not outraged by the Chiefs or any other Indians, as at first reported.

The Arkansas City *Traveler* says that a young man was taken out and tarred at Oxford lately for circulating scandalous reports on certain young ladies at that place. He promised he wouldn't do it any more.

Mrs. McNulty, of the Pendry-McNulty scandal, will in a few days bring suit against her father, Capt. E. Hensley, Judge John A. Halderman, and Col. H. D. McKay for $50,000 for slander. She claims that the latter two gentlemen were instrumental in securing the publication of her letters, hence her action against them.

Grasshoppers eat birds. Mr. Thomas Plowman, of Leavenworth, observed that a cat bird had built a nest in one of the trees on his premises, and had hatched out several young birds. On observing the nest later in the day, he found that the mother bird had left the nest, and that the latter was literally filled with grasshoppers, who were busily engaged in devouring the young birdlings.

THE WATER WASTE AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, June 14.—Being a constant reader of your paper, of course I saw your editorial, "The Water Waste," in Sunday's issue. You say "The moment the warm weather commences people all over the city start the water running in their front yards and back yards, on the sidewalks and streets, in the bath-rooms, and everywhere," and you advise the use of neighborhood meters. Has it occurred to you that up to the present time we have had but one warm day, and yet for several weeks past it has been almost impossible to obtain water above the basement story at any point south of Harrison street between 7 in the morning and evening? This is a fact which I know, and your statement that "complaint about the water-supply has already set in" confirms it. Such being the fact, and but one warm day thus far, leads to the question, What may we expect when the heat will be measured by the nineties, or a hundred, or more degrees of the thermometer? To predict a water famine with Lake Michigan within jumping distance might seem extravagant, but we are having a foretaste of it, and may expect worse very soon, and I do not know but, if it would happen for about a week, it might have the effect to drive our city fathers into providing what everybody will readily believe to be the only means of checking the water waste in any degree, and that is the compulsory use of water meters.

In your editorial you suggest a more rigid inspection upon the part of the city to ascertain where the waste occurs, and when found to make the guilty suffer for it. The city now has twenty-five or thirty Water Inspectors, each at a salary of $1,000, or more, a year, whose duties it is to find out and stop these leaks. Yet it is a veritable fact that since their appointment the waste of water has increased. No fault of theirs, by any means, for so far as I can learn they have done all they possibly could, but it is a misdirected effort. People living so near Lake Michigan, and paying $10 to $50, or more, a year for water do not like to undergo any such system of espionage, and have the feeling that they can be interfered with in the use of water by having any man come into their house and attempt to regulate their manner of using water. It is human nature, and it is of almost daily occurrence, that no matter how delicately an Inspector does his duty, the consumer feels that his or her rights have been infringed, and just as soon as Mr. Inspector's back is turned, on goes every faucet in the premises to give full vent to the water and make up a hundred times over what the Inspector has saved. This will continue just so long as it can be done without incurring extra expense. So long as consumers can let their faucets remain open one minute or one day at exactly the same cost they will let them remain open the one day, and that day will recur 364 times each year.

Your suggestion of having the city supplied through neighborhood meters is good, though not wholly practicable. It could not be made one of to determine how much any one family in a neighborhood was using or wasting, but would show how much each neighborhood was drawing. It would, however, be one step in the right direction, and prove conclusively the absolute necessity of compelling each consumer to have a meter, for, under such a system as you suggest, constant fighting and bickering would be the rule, for it is positively true that those who waste the most water are the loudest in their denunciations of others, and swear loudest and longest that their neighbors get all the water and they themselves have none.

There are two facts connected with the present water-system, one of which can be easily proven, the other cannot, and the "consummation so devoutly to be wished" is the proving of this second fact. It can only be done by the meter system. The first fact is, that there is three times as much water being pumped as is needed. The second fact is, that the extra two-thirds is wholly wasted, but by whom? that's the fact to establish. Every year within my recollection people have been appealed to by the Board of Public Works, by the press itself, and by a great many sufferers through the columns of the press, but all to no purpose, so far as results show. The only way, then, to determine this second fact is to attach a personal responsibility to the consumption of water, that personal responsibility to be attended by personal expense. The only sensitive spot about a water consumer is the pocket. Appeal to that spot by means of a water meter, and we will soon see the difference in the water supply; and, unless this is done, our city will always groan under the same difficulties as now. The use of water meters would have a duplex advantage. They would lessen the average amount of water-tax to the individual consumers, and at the same time increase the net revenue of the city. Surely the accomplishing of such a work is most desirable. I can see in the near future that this will have to be done, for all other means of overcoming the difficulties complained of have been exhausted without the slightest practical benefit having been realized. Why, then, should there be delay? The most extravagant will say, By all means give us meters. We know we do not waste water, and are quite willing to be charged for what we use. The economical will say, It is certainly to our interest to pay for just what we use, and not be assessed for what our neighbor wastes. Then if both parties are so easily satisfied, why deprive them longer of such a privilege?

I hope that this matter will be constantly agitated until our city authorities are fully convinced of its justice and economy, and when they are that they will act in the interests of nearly half a million SUFFERERS.

MUSICAL.

A BRAND-NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PIANO AT a bargain. A full, rich, and powerful tone, 7¼ octave pianoforte, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, French grand action, full iron frame, highly polished rosewood case with extra moldings, serpentine plynth, carved legs, and lyre, style Louis XIV.; manufacturer's price, $750—for sale, with stool and cover, for $250. The instrument is warranted for five years, and is one of a stock bought at Assignee's sale in New York. MARTIN, residence 673 Wabash-av.

$300 WILL PURCHASE AN ELEGANT GRAND piano, which must be sold immediately. Great bargain. Call at 724 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY AND BASEment house 808 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., large lot.
726 West Lake-st., cottage.
169 North Peoria-st., cottage.
Three new 2-story and basement bricks, northwest corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.
Three new 2-story and basement bricks on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st.
Two beautiful residences at Lawndale.
Cottages at Maywood and Irving Park. Also fruit farms and other property, both city and suburban, for exchange. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate Agents, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE RESIdence on North Side; only five minutes' walk from State-st. bridge; stone front, three stories and high basement, 12 rooms, cellar, laundry, coal-vaults, gas fixtures, furnace, etc., complete. Also, two first-class residences on West Side, in nice order. G. H. BECKWITH, 9 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—AN EXTRAORDINARY bargain at Kenwood, 230x300 ft. (2½ acre grove lot) on Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood Station, a beautiful location. This lot belongs to a nonresident, and will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken immediately; title perfect; I do not know of a better chance for a sure and profitable investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LAKE-ST., 40 feet between Clark and LaSalle.
Michigan-av., 50 ft. s. w. cor. Madison-st.
Michigan-av., 77 ft. s. w. cor. Harrison-st.
Clark-st., 25 ft. near Van Buren-st.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID LOTS ON FRANKlin-st., near Division. Terms reasonable. Apply at 251 Division-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 50X100 OR 100X100 ON corner of Third-av. and Polk-st.; would exchange in part. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—50x100 AND 65x100, STREETS ON THREE sides, and near new Custom-House; very desirable for investment. Address P. O. Box 318, Chicago.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A NEW TWO-STORY frame house and store, 20x40, in a good business location, with lot 24x125 to an 18-foot alley, for $3,500. Inquire at the place, 514 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—$11.00—LOT 25x170, INDIANA-AV., north Sixty-First-st; all grove; a bargain. GEO. Y. BYRD, 165 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until used; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses and lots at prices and terms to suit anybody. The finest property and best bargains of any suburb of Chicago. S. B. BOWLES, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100X174 FEET ON State-st., $45 per foot, between Sixty and Sixty-first-st.; half cash, balance on long time. W. LISTER, 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD RESIDENCE in city of Waukegan, Ill.; large house, brick, new, centrally located, 16 rooms. 184 Randolph-st., Room 19. E. R. HURLBUT.

FOR SALE—A LARGE 3-STORY FRAME BUILDing, 11 rooms and store room, suitable for a store and boarding-house, centrally located in South Chicago; terms easy. Inquire of C. S. REDFIELD, Morony Block, Englewood.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND EASY TERMS—160 acres, or less, in the finest location on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis. Address O 55, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK FARM, ABOUT 15 miles from this city, in exchange for good city real estate clear of incumbrance. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—A PARTY ABOUT MOVING TO CHIcago wishes to purchase about $70,000 worth of improved property here and turn in $40,000 worth of improved clear property in Bloomington, Ill., and assume and pay cash for the balance. Will also loan cash on the B. property. A splendid chance for somebody to unload and get some cash. Call at once. L. A. CHASE, 92 Washington-st., basement, rear office.

WANTED—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE TO MOVE on South Side. S. B. LINGLE, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 11 Portland Block.

WANTED—A NINE OR TEN ROOM HOUSE ON West Side, near street-cars. Will pay cash and good inside vacant property. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND PROVISION store, saloon attached, doing a good business; will sell very reasonable for cash. Apply at 223 West Indiana.

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL IN one of the largest lumber manufacturing towns in Michigan for sale. Inquire of M. B. HULL, 246 South Water-st.

A FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES WITH FIXTURES and lease for sale. Splendid location. Will sell to a builder toward putting up a brick dwelling and pay balance in cash. Address T 35, Tribune office.

A BOARDING-HOUSE, WELL SITUATED, FOR sale. House well stocked, in a good location. Inquire at 127 West Randolph-st.

A LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON WITH two billiards and one pool table for sale cheap; rent low. Call at 50 and 52 West Madison-st.

A GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE FOR SALE—Selected stock; good terms to responsible parties. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

A PARTY, MALE OR FEMALE, WANTED, WITH $200 to $500, to join canvas railroad show; starts soon; big pay; also security. Address, at once, J. W. COUCH, Bushnell, Ill.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, DOING A FINE BUSIness; also stock and fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing store and barber shop cheap for cash. Apply at 25 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR sale, cheap. 144 West Harrison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A HALF-INTEREST IN one of the oldest and best-located corner drug-stores in the city, doing over $50 per day, for $1,200 cash, worth $1,800. I make this sacrifice owing to sickness, which compels me to change climate. Address immediately X 80, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT DRY-GOODS STAND AND TRADE in town of 10,000 in Illinois, within 100 miles of Chicago. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 3, 148 Madison-st.

DRUG STORE IN GROWING NEIGHBORHOOD on South Side will be sold cheap, as owner is anxious to dispose of it, being in other business; low rent guaranteed. Apply to A. B. HUNT, with Fuller & Fuller.

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT a bargain; rent low; good business; 25 rooms; $1,000; half down; got to sell at once. Address N 85, Tribune office.

MARKET FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO THE right man. Apply at 25 Archer-av.

SALOON, WITH GOOD CUSTOM AND IN GOOD location, for sale cheap at 41 East Chicago-av. JOSEPH VOGT.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AMERICAN HOTEL for sale at a bargain, as the proprietor is going to Europe. Apply immediately on the premises 118 and 120 East Kinzie-st.

THE LEASE, GOOD WILL, AND FURNITURE OF 25 well-furnished lodging rooms in first-class order for sale. Rooms full; profit of $150 to $200 monthly; best location in the city; satisfactory reasons for selling. For terms, etc., address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED TO INVEST A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars in a safe and honorable business. Answer with kind of business, amount, and where can be seen, S 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO manage a new business, West or South; large profits; no competition. REIFF, Room 40 Ashland Block.

$450 WILL BUY A STEAM LAUNDRY, WITH horse and wagon; everything in good running order, and doing a paying business; satisfactory reason for selling given. Inquire at Hawthorne Laundry, 127 Van Buren-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE late Security Fire Insurance Company, of New York, will learn something to their advantage by addressing W 68, Tribune office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATerals, and mortgages bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 119 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—$5,000 GLOBE INSURANCE STOCK—I want money; will sell reasonable. Apply at office of C. C. THAYER, 92 Washington-st., basement.

LOANS ON PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY AT 8, 9, and 10 per cent interest. Farm loans and correspondence with country loan agents in Illinois desired. WILLIAM LINDSLEY, 102 Washington-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS' bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, 3 or 5 years, at 8 per cent. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INterest in sums of $2,000 and upwards. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WILL MAKE SHORT OR long loans at very low rates on suitable security. LEVI WING & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, ON IMproved real estate. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 36 Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

TO LOAN—$4,000. M. D. HARDIN, 44 REAPER Block.

TO LOAN—$100 TO $1,000 ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground or any other good security; short time. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 138 Fifth-av.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS WITHout delay, in amounts as wanted, on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 133 LaSalle-st.

$2,000—$7,000, $2,500, $1,000, $1,500 AND $600 to loan on good real estate in city or Hyde Park at current rates; money on hand to close at once. Inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON GOOD inside property for five years. Room 11, 168 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES FOR SALE, CHEAP. $110 walnut and terry parlor suite, 7 pieces, $65. $175 walnut parlor suite, inlaid with French walnut, fine English terry covering, 7 pieces, $85. $300 magnificent brocatelle parlor suite, finely carved, inlaid French walnut, 7 pieces, $150. Also several handsome arm-chairs, cheap. Goods warranted in every respect and sold at these low prices to repay a loan to manufacturers. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS WORTH $1.65 can be had at 770 Cottage Grove-av., People's Store, to close out, at $1.10 per yard.

ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery at terms to suit the purchaser, and at popular prices. As usual, we keep nothing but the most reliable make of goods, for which we pay cash, and can, therefore, offer better inducements to the buyer than any other house. Look at our goods, examine our prices, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—STOVES, FURniture, carpets, and house furnishing goods. The only house in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class new goods. Four floors of our new stone-front store building, 25x125, are filled with choice goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices on easy monthly payments. LOWELL BROS. & CO., 738 West Madison-st.

OUR WOVEN-WIRE MATTRESSES AND PEERless Parlor Beds are the best in the market. Buy no other. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 111 East Madison-st.

PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE THAT THEY wish stored for the use of a portion of it, can address K 14, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—COSILY-FURNISHED AND very attractive rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms; all comforts and conveniences; location central, and surroundings most inviting; only half block from Madison cars; married couples or young people will find this a most desirable summer home.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINgle with or without board; dinner at half-past 6; vacancy for four gents; day board.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST., NEAR MADISON—PRIvate family have desirable rooms to let, with good board; brick house, all improvements, desirable location; references exchanged.

53 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED boarding-house; terms moderate; location central; rooms for married couples or young people; day boarders wanted.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board. Day board $3.75 per week.

169 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, with board, furnished or unfurnished, modern improvements; terms low; strictly private family.

249 WEST MONROE-ST.—DAY BOARD, OR furnished rooms, with board.

296 FULTON-ST.—A NICE ROOM WITH BEDroom and closet, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family.

423 WEST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERson Park—With best of board and in a house with all modern improvements, one room and alcove, unfurnished, except carpet, and back-parlor.

WITH BOARD—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements; private family; croquet ground; a little above Ashland-av. References exchanged. Address X 3, Tribune.

South Side.

259 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD $5 PER WEEK; day board $4; nice single rooms $5.50; piano and parlors.

374 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board $4.

529 STATE-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house just opened; house refitted and newly furnished from top to bottom; charges reasonable. If you wish to be where you can feel at home call and see us.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH BOARD, A NICELY furnished single room; also, an unfurnished front room. Terms most reasonable.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, with board. References exchanged.

1002 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED alcove room, with board. Also, side room, with south and east windows.

1128 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, on second floor, with hot and cold water, to rent, with board.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, for families or gentlemen; first-class accommodations.

243 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—A FINE second-story front room, furnished, with board, for two.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, rooms, or floor through.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., BEtween Madison and Monroe-sts.—Splendid board, single room, $7 to $10 per week; two in room, $6 and upwards; transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ROCK ISLAND HOUSE, NO. 50 SHERMAN-ST., opposite Rock Island Depot; changed hands and thoroughly renovated. Board, with room, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A BOY 9 YEARS OLD, IN THE country, or suburbs. Address T 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A GERMAN PRIVATE family by a young man desirous of learning the language. North Side preferred. S 53, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, Rockaways, etc., etc., for sale at low prices at 269 Wabash-av. F. L. SMITH.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and harness, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrantee.

A CAR-LOAD OF YOUNG HORSES JUST ARrived for sale. Some first-rate carriage-teams and single drivers, all sound and warranted. HAVENS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR sale cheap, at 517 Wabash-av.

A CAR-LOAD THOROUGHLY BROKEN, SOUND horses; part of them are especially adapted for ladies' driving. JOSEPH LAMB, 165 Michigan-av.

AT MARTIN'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 257 and 259 State-st.—Regular auction sale of horses, carriages, etc., on Saturday morning. Several fine buggies and harness at private sale.

DAPPLE BAY MARE; ALSO BUGGY AND HARness; one of the best and most stylish rigs in the city; will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for South Side lots. A. M. J. CAMPBELL, 229 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO NO. 1 THREE-SPRING 3-horse express wagons, nearly new, in good order, and newly painted. E. M. JERRETT, corner Franklin and Quincy-sts., or E. J. RUTH, 155 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PHAETON, CHEAP, AT Taylor & Gammon's Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner of Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND EXPRESS and delivery wagons cheap at 163 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT $100 LESS THAN THE REGULAR price, three new buggies just received and must be sold at 173 and 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF ROADSTERS, perfectly safe, sound, kind, and gentle, 7 years old; they have taken the first premium four years in succession, including the celebrated team of S. S. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky., and S. Glonn, of Jacksonville, Ill. at TAYLOR & GAMMON'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner Tirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RIG—A VERY STYLISH pair of coach-horses and carriage at a great bargain. M. & E., Room 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE YOUNG BUGGYhorse, good size, handsome, sound, and kind; no use for him. Apply to D S O, 27 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF LARGE WORK horses, cheap; weight, 1,400 lbs. each; 6 years old; suitable for lumber, coal, or beer team. ANTHONY'S stable, corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY IN GOOD CONDITION, cheap, at depot northwest corner Union and Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands, 6 years old, warranted perfect, for $150. Will sell also a fine phaeton and harness for $175; cost $300. Give address to R 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA CARRIAGES AND buggies, the only 1-4 in the market; must be sold to pay charges. H. N. SAWYER, Burlington Warehouse.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—I WILL SELL FINE SHIFTing top buggies, my own make, 20 to 40 per cent off from usual prices. Some second-hand top buggies in good repair, very cheap, for next ten days. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE stock of carriage stock, machinery, engine, building, and a valuable patent wheel; do not understand the business and will give any one who does a bargain. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

HANDSOME BAY MORGAN MARE FOR SALE; 7 years old; light build, with long tail and mane; used to saddle or buggy; splendid roadster, and can be driven by a lady. F. W. PUSHECK, 178 North Wells-st.

PASTURAGE FOR HORSES—PLENTY OF SHADE and water; a limited number will be taken; terms $1 per week. H. ALEXANDER, 824 West Monroe-st.

$80 WILL BUY A GOOD SADDLE MARE; $60 will buy a good business horse, warranted sound. JOHN DUCK, 607 West Madison-st.

$200 CASH WILL BUY AN ALMOST NEW eliptic-spring square-box top buggy; cost $375 this spring. JOSEPH LAMB, 165 Michigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—MARBLE FRONT, 3-STORY AND basement house on Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st., in good condition, clear, for nice suburban place; must be good and very cheap.
20 acres near upper South Park (splendid for subdivision) for inside business property.
300 lots (plat not yet recorded) near South Park, Englewood, for houses inside.
6 acres, 2 blocks from South Park, for improved city.
All above free from incumbrance, and just the thing for a live man that has the time to handle.
Also, some solid stocks, representing very valuable property, charter, and business, to sell or exchange for houses or personal property.
No trash or heavily incumbered property need apply.
Address OWNER, Care Carrier 25.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT BRICK, IMPROVED, well rented property, for clear farm in Illinois, worth about $12,000. Clear house and lot, $4,000, for more valuable property; will assume. J. M. BEVERLEY, 87 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERty and good Western lands for good inside; will assume. Address T 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HIGHLAND PARK—BEAUTIFUL dwelling houses and building lots in this high-toned suburban town in exchange for improved city property; will assume. HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING CO., 38 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS AND CITY PROPerty for merchandise. The lands are well selected and can give good bargains. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate, 186 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PRIVATE DWELLINGS AND improved business property in the City of Rochester, N. Y., lightly mortgaged, for free and clear Iowa lands, with good titles. Send descriptions, and for further particulars address FULLAM & COPELAND, 14 Smith's arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VIRGINIA LAND, A FARM of 160 acres, 1½ miles from railroad station, in Van Buren County, Mich.; oldest and best farm in the county. Price $14,000, one-half in East Virginia land, balance long time. Owner will move to Virginia. Other Michigan farms, lands, saw and flour mill property for sale. MARSH & GRAHAM, Real Estate Agents, Allegan, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM, HOUSE AND LOTS in suburban town, short distance from city. Also, lot in city; will exchange for Indiana farm. Address 903 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE South and North Sides. Also, a fine business block, worth $75,000. Can make up a trade from $5,000 to $75,000. Want farms or clear city, or any good real estate in Illinois. J. L. McKEEVER, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, for fine furniture, pictures, or pier and mantel glasses. Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SECOND-HAND HOTEL furniture, a farm of 160 acres, 90 under plow; rich soil and all fenced. Address W 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL NEW STORES AND residences on Archer-av., corner Twenty-third-st., will be put in at cash value for property, unincumbered, in Chicago or Illinois. J. L. McKEEVER, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE IMPROVED FARM, 30 miles out, for a stock of groceries or dry goods. C. C. THAYER & CO., 92 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A $3,500 STOCK OF merchandise, consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., for pine lumber, lath, and shingles. Address G T W, P. O. Box 483, LaSalle, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MARY ANDERSON, WHO FORMERly lived with G. A. Shufeldt, Jr., at Oconomowoc, Wis....

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN PLACE CALLED "Stone Place," for two years, to a private family; 15 acres of ground, 18 rooms, with modern improvements, barn, gardens, and lawns, plenty of timber, situate 40 rods from South Park, on Grand Boulevard. Apply at Room 6, 146 East Madison-st. H. O. STONE.

TO RENT—CHEAP—13 NORTH SHELDON-ST., 11-room house, in good repair, front and back yard. Inquire at 274 South Water-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS; water, gas, and bath; near Lincoln Park; nice residence; $40. C. S. WALLER, 41 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSE 230 PARK-AV.; HOUSE IN good order; all modern improvements; cheap. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE, WEST Side, suitable for private dwelling or boarding-house. Address Q 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 5 OR 6 ROOMS, FREE TO Aug. 1 if you move in at once (South Side), then $15. EDMUND G. STILES, 97 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 27 SOUTH GREEN-ST., also rooms at 94 Green-st. Apply at 81 Green-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT dwelling on Superior-st., near St. Clair. Inquire of W. D. KERFOOT, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—22 GROVELAND PARK; MODERN IMprovements; finest location, close to steam and street-cars. Owner, 105 Vincennes-av., or WM. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE AT RAVENSwood, 6 miles from Court-House on Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to M. WILLSON & CO., rear 163 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—VERY DESIRABLE new two-story house, with large grove lot, convenient to depot. Will rent cheap until May next. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 26, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A FEW HOUSES OF from 6 to 11 rooms at from $18 to $16 per month, which is less than half price, or I will sell at very low figures for monthly payments, or will take lumber, brick, hardware, or unincumbered real estate towards a house and lot. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, 103 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN PACIFIC Block, corner Clark and Van Buren-sts. Respectable parties only need apply. P. L. GARRITY.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, down town; also first-class laundry. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE DAVY Block, northwest corner Green and Madison-sts., at $12, $16, and $20 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OF two and three from $2 to $3 per week for housekeeping. 587 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE DINING-ROOM, KITCHen, pantry, store-room, and six bed-rooms, in Pacific Block, corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts. Day boarders enough can be secured in the building to make it pay. Respectable parties only. P. L. GARRITY.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, opposite Union Park, in the marble block No. 569 West Lake-st. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOMS to gentlemen or gentleman and lady; also single bedroom; rent reasonable. 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS COMPLETE for housekeeping; also single room for gentleman. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SUITE ON FIRST floor with all conveniences for housekeeping; hot and cold water; rent cheap; or for lodging. 597½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room without board, at 15 North May-st., near Randolph. Good reference required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, THOMPSON HOUSE, 163 South Clark st. Transients taken. Office 8.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE rooms for gentlemen at very reasonable rates; everything kept in first-class order. 83 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—139 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK-ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; price low.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 194 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; best location in the city, and lowest rents, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, from $10 to $22 per month. Religio-Philosophical Publishing-House, 394 Dearborn-st., south of Post Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS UP ONE FLIGHT from street; also one unfurnished, if desired; desirable and airy, in nice building. 47 LaSalle-st., near corner Randolph.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, THE coolest in the city. 170 East Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, first floor, together or separate, at 190 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT CORNER ROOM, WELL-FURnished, for one or two gentlemen; first-class. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, WITH VAULT, CORNER of Clark and Van Buren-sts. Best location in the city for drugs or dry-goods, with rent low to a good party. P. L. GARRITY, 100 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE 288 SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Van Buren. Rent low. P. L. GARRITY.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 274 SOUTH Water-st. Inquire at 274, Room 8.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 267 WEST MADISON-ST., price $50 per month. Inquire at 271 West Madison-st., to the owner.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 288 STATE-st., near VanBuren; marble front and plate glass; only $75. C. S. WALLER, 41 South Clark-st., Room 11.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE LAW-OFFICE AT 156 WASHINGton-st., for $5 per month. Apply at Room 44, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE ON GROUND floor, with use of one of the most conspicuous windows on the street. Terms low. 131 East Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STABLE NO. 23 MERIDian-st. (near Union). Has stalls for twenty horses, also carriage, harness, and wash rooms. Apply to the owner, J. K. MURPHY, Room 37, 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LOFT ON CANAL-ST., NEAR MADIson, with or without power. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BLACKSMITH SHOP; VERY CHEAP; with tools for country work. Also, two dwellings at Willow Springs Station, on St. Louis R. R. Address 624 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO FLOORS, 19X48, OVER No. 7 South Clark-st., at $40 per month for both. Inquire in the store.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON line of street-cars, near Union Park. Address O H S, 316 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large or two small furnished rooms, in the vicinity of Calumet-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NORTH Side, east of Clark and north of Chicago-av.; possession Sept. 1. Address, giving location and terms, W 98, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD EARRING, SET WITH RUBY AND pearl, on Randolph car, or on May between Randolph and Madison-sts. Please return to 663 West Lake-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A SILVER WATCH, BETWEEN 250 EAST Madison-st. and Canal, on afternoon of June 16. $5 reward will be paid for return to above number.

LOST—TUESDAY NIGHT, A DIAMOND PIN, either in McVicker's or on Cottage Grove car No. 51. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to 81 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—LAST EVENING, SORREL MARE 8 YEARS old, white spot on forehead, and scar of blister on right hind leg. Any one returning same to 152 West Monroe-st., will be rewarded by CHAS. HARVEY.

LOST OR STOLEN—$20 REWARD AND NO QUEStions asked—At the B. B. Park, on Saturday, a pocket-book containing two certificates of deposit and receipts. ALLEN & BARNUM, 87 Dearborn-st.

OWNER WANTED FOR A SHEEP—CAME TO MY place on Wednesday, 16th. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. 213 West Twelfth-st.

STRAYED—TWO HORSES. THE OWNER CAN obtain the same by describing them and paying board, and cost, at No. 600 Blue Island-av.

STRAYED—A BAY MARE, 4 YEARS OLD, WHITE stripe in the face, one white hind foot, shod all around. A liberal reward will be paid for any information concerning her or for her return to BEN RANSOM'S Stables, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-second-st.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—OUT OF Joe Efferson's pasture, 3 miles southwest of Lyons, one black mare; white spot on forehead and nose; weighs about 1,000 pounds. Return to W. HOFFMAN, at Lyons, or to the owner, corner Twenty-second-st. and Crawford-av. J. VANDYKE.

$50 REWARD—I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REward, and no questions asked, to the person returning my gold watch, lost on the ball grounds Monday, June 14. Call at 45 LaSalle-st., or Tribune office.

$50 REWARD—FOR BUGGY AND HARNESS taken from 283 Wabash-av. on Saturday night last; new side-bar buggy, made by Harvey & Wallace, of Buffalo, N. Y., Brewster patent, trimmed with blue cloth, and painted black; harness, nickel-plated, single strap, flat rein, one half russett, lap-robe, one side red, and the other figured. Palmer House Stable, 224 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price, by JONAS A. DRELSMA, 220 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES COMPLETELY exterminated by contract, warranted, or article sold with full instructions. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 500 State.

BREWERY—WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT a small brewery. State size of plant and terms. Address, for five days, W 55, Tribune office.

DR. THORPE'S MEDICATED BAY RUM, FOR sale at all respectable drug-stores, a sure cure for all skin diseases, and preventive for falling out of the hair; price, $1 per bottle; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, at office, 177 East Madison-st.

FOR CONSTANT, LEGITIMATE, PROFITABLE employment, address UTILITY WORKS, Rock Falls, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND office-desk and book-case, cheap, at Room 17, No. 78 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE FREE TO A MAN TO CULtivate and clear ground near the city. Inquire at 524 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—HOTEL MAN—TO LEASE THE LARGE and elegant Phillips House, in the City of Dayton, O. The entire furniture of about 100 rooms for sale. To a competent or responsible party an excellent chance is offered. Apply to F. P. LOWE, Esq., or A. L. ROSS, Jr., Dayton, O.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, SEVERAL ROWboats suitable for fishing and rowing. Apply or address to O. LIPPINCOTT, 125 Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of ... Address Boston, ... Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE grocery house. Address, with reference, W 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WRAPPING-PAPER SALESman; one who can command city trade, jobbing and retail, also country; state by whom have been employed. Address V 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR CLERK IN A hotel; must be honest, temperate, and industrious. Address HOTEL, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO SADDLERS TO GO TO IOWA; steady employment. Apply to KELLY, HIRSCH & CO., 6 Market-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer, at carriage manufactory, 173 and 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO ASSIST A GRAINER; ONE having a knowledge of the trade preferred. Apply early. A. EDGE, 561 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNICE-MAKER. INquire at 23 Lake-st., before 8 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. INQUIRE at shop corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—STONE-MASONS AND LABORERS. Thirty-third-st. and Wabash-av. Laborers bring shovels.

WANTED—TWO MASONS AND FOUR LABORers, with shovels, at 219 East Madison-st. J. C. McCORD.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT CORNER ROYNE and Congress-st.

WANTED—BOSS WEAVER, ONE WHO CAN DO warping. Apply to Woolen Mill, Woodbine, Ia.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO RUN MOLDER AND tenoning machines; also good sawyer. 25 Ohio-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKER AT JAS. JOHNSTON'S, 54 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SHOEMAKER ON WORK and repairing. G. DOMBROWSKI, 511½ South Union-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—MUST THOROUGHLY understand the care of horses, acquainted with the city, good driver. Room 3, 70 LaSalle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, SAW-MILL hands, quarrymen, and teams, &c. Free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—15 MEN FOR DITCHING IN INDIANA, $1.75 per day; 100 railroad laborers, $1.50 per day; free fare; 5 farm hands. H. H. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—SAW-MILL MEN, LEAVE TO-DAY; farm hands and 200 railroad men; bricklayers and helpers. A. HALVORSEN, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—75 RAILROAD MEN; FREE FARE; 15 sawmill hands; wages from $24 to $26 per month and board. HAIGHT & BROWN, 263 South Water-st.

WANTED—20 RAILROAD LABORERS; $1.50 PER day; free fare; go to-day; 5 for farms; 10 for sawmill. E. A. ANGELL, 256 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE CITY and country to sell chromos, bleaching blue, friction mats, transfer paper, needle books, lead pencils, pocket stoves, sewing-machine attachments, and all of the latest and best-selling novelties out. Agents are making from $5 to $15 a day everywhere. C. M. LININGTON & BRO., 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE charge of a manufacturing business; one willing to take an interest preferred. Also, a valuable patent to sell. Call at Room 5, 219 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A BAKER WAGon; one who can command a good cash trade. 691 State-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE FASTEST SELLselling article in the market; profit over 100 per cent; sample box, 75 cents; sells for $1.50. Room 16, Ewing Block, North Clark-st., corner Kinzie.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT AGENTS TO sell a patented article in great demand; also State rights. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 213 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART YOUNG MAN AS bar-tender, at 224 State-st. Reference wanted.

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENT IN THIS CITY FOR fast-selling novelty. Address WELSH & CO., Box 76, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—RELIABLE SALESMEN TO INTROduce pure wines and brandies to family trade in city; salary and commission. Apply to THOS. F. CLARKE & CO., No. 19 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL ($20 TO $50) for an easy business that is sure to pay $70 a week permanently. We give exclusive control of one or more counties, and can guarantee the best chance in America to men out of business. No street talkers, peddlers nor boys wanted; $1 samples free to good men or women that mean business. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MAGIC BLUE, CHINA Wang, toy pistols, glass cutters and sharpeners, and all the 25 and 50c. articles. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, AT A LIBERAL salary; one that can loan his employer $600 on good security; for the right man this is a good opportunity. Apply to Maj. THOMAS, Metropolitan Hotel, from 9 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FRENCH CHAMBERMAID FROM 15 to 18 years old. Apply at French Consulate, Dearborn-st., over Journal office, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; references required. Apply at 40 Laflin-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 69 Lake-av.

WANTED—A NICE, COMPETENT COOK FOR A small, private boarding-house; also second girl; references required. 712 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in suburban town 7 miles out; pay good wages. Apply between 6 and 7 to-night at lumber office corner Canal and Fulton-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 497 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH, ENGLISH, OR SCOTCH woman to go a short distance in the country, as cook in a small family where a laundress is kept. Apply at the Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., Friday, June 18, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 305 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL. Apply at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A good girl who can come well recommended, and wants a home. Apply at 297 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 905 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small family. Apply at 983 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 1483 PRAIRIE-AV., GOOD EXPErienced girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook and laundress; good wages given; must have reference. Apply at 82 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Mrs. BAKER, 88 North Clark-st., second floor.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 364 Ohio-st. No Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CLEANING. THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 282 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (GERMAN OR SWEDE) to do general house work in small private family. 228 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MARY ANDERSON, WHO FORMERly lived with G. A. Shufeldt, Jr., at Oconomowoc, Wis., will please call at Room 36, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED COOK at 906 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 611½ Fulton-st. Small family.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private family. Apply this afternoon at 166 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL THAT CAN WASH and iron good, in a private family. Inquire 502 North Clark-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS AT 104 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER COMPETENT TO make up a nice silk suit; must come ready to work this morning. Apply at DeForest House, 173 North Clark-st., corner Erie, Room 1.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD DRESSMAKERS AT 1196 Wabash-av. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS; ALSO TWO REspectable girls as apprentices. MRS. M. LACY, 622 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—6 DRESSMAKERS, first-class hands, at MME. WASHINGTON'S, 150 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE GIRL OF 15 or 16 years; must bring first-class references. Apply 250 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO NURSE BABY days at the house, 189 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL (GERMAN OR SWEDE preferred) to help take care of baby and do light housework. Call at 228 East Chicago-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER AT THE NEVADA Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and hotels, etc. H. H. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE, AND NORWEGIAN girls at employment office of Woman's Aid Association, Arcade-court, rear of 145 Madison-st.; those wishing good homes in city or country can be supplied at this office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG LADIES TO CANVASS A good article. 719 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, WITH leaf, cover and drawers, cost $75, for sale at $20; in perfect order. Residence 673 Wabash-av.

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF MACHINES OF ALL kinds, new and used, at less prices than can be found elsewhere and fully warranted, at GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A WILCOX & GIBBS CABINET-CASE sewing machine; cost $120, for $30. No. 152 Clark-st., Room 34.

WHEELER & WILSON LATE IMPROVED, HALF cabinet family sewing machine, cost $90, is equal to new; price, $30. No. 1259 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FREE-HAND DRAWING, PAINTING (in water and oil colors) and technical drawing, will be given if desired at the residence of pupils, by H. HANSTEIN, 13 Granger-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY OR GENTLEman German teacher in exchange for French tuition. References exchanged. Address B 70, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG-STORE BY A young man of five years' experience; correct habits. Address R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing and accommodating. No choice of any employment. Have had 7 years' experience in drugs. References given. Address X 12, Tribune office, to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRESCRIPTION drug store by a young man 22 years of age; has had some experience; is well recommended, and speaks English and German. Address O 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF eight years' experience in retail grocery, can furnish best of references. Address for five days, Y 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER OR ASsistant. Satisfactory references given from present employer. Address WM. GREGG, 71 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS first-class cook; good references. W. H. ANDERSON, 720 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, HE as coachman and gardener, she as cook and laundress. Best of reference. Address S 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in private family; thoroughly understands his business and can give first-class city references. Please address R 53, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED man, as man-servant or table waiter in a private family. Best of references given. Address J. DuGHIN, 319 North State-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 13 YEARS OLD in a private family to take care of a horse and buggy, garden, and do chores; best of reference from last place. Address R 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOY, 17 years old, in grocery or family, or any place to be generally useful. Can be found at Railroad Chapel. A home more than money the object.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN CAPable of doing most anything who can give good references. Wages no object. Address for three days, Q 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as waitress or to do sewing for a private family. Address for three days 259 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEKEEPERS, SEAMstresses, and domestics furnished at the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 16, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Please call Thursday at 765 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber or second-work. Please call or address 74 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMpetent, Swedish girl, for general housework, or as second, in American family; well recommended. 776 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist in housework, in a small family. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a private family, or boarding-house; best of reference. Call Thursday at 138 Sherman-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Please call, for two days, at 484 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Please call or address 823 Indiana-av.; good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do dining-room work in boarding-house or chamber work. Address Mrs. GREG, 702 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, TO cook or do general housework. Apply at 217 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDish cook in hotel or private family, city or country; 3 years' reference. 616 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, kitchen or general housework in a small private family; no objection going a short distance in the country. Call at 161 Nineteenth-st., corner Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work. Please call at 172 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY PERSON to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 338 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENglish cook. Please call or address 221 Twenty-sixth-st., near State, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Please call at 94 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, etc., where a second girl is kept; best of city references. 933 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a private family; city references. 933 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work, or nurse to take care of children. Apply at 157 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; city references if required. Please call at 80 Foster-st., west of Jefferson, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, second or general housework in a small private family. Please call or address for two days 237 Twenty-fifth-st., near Wentworth-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS AND WOMEN IN want of work—good girls for general housework—may apply to the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 16, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family, or second work; reference given. Call at 16 Liberty-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK or second work. Good city reference. 167 Mather-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMIly to do second work, or the care of children; best of reference given. Call or address M T, 375 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a nice family, by a young girl, a stranger in the city. Please call at 1061 South Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD DRESSmakers, one to work in families and the other in a shop. Good reference given. Address 385 Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress in private family; operate Wheeler & Wilson machine; can do all kinds of fine work. B 16, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, stranger in city, as housekeeper; widower preferred; only respectable parties need answer. Address O 7, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—REOPENING OF THE old original Star Intelligence Office, 126 West Monroe-st., under entire new management; ladies, hotel, restaurant keepers, and Captains of vessels, will do well to call. Applications will be promptly attended to. Good reliable help furnished at short notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to MRS. S. LAPRISE, 364 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING first-class help of any nationality can be suited as once, for city or country, at Mrs. BAKER'S, 416 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF good personal appearance and fair education, as clerk in a boot and shoe store or tobacco establishment; can produce references; none but those who mean business need answer this. Address B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady to do writing or copying for office; writes a good business hand. Address S 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CLERK in a store or copyist. Address T 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman to assist a family on their way to England; I have called three times across the ocean. Apply to MRS. O'BRYAN, 225 Bushnell-st., South Side, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, Blouses, Jackets, Rubber Blankets, and Uniform Frock Coats, suitable for military companies. SIMON FLECHTER, No. 9 West Pearl-st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE, TENTS! TENTS! ALL kinds and sizes, new and second-handed, with camp equipage of most improved kinds. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE—THE ENTIRE furniture (100 rooms) of the Phillips House, in the City of Dayton, O. Parlors, chambers, halls, dining-rooms, etc. The house is for rent, or furniture may be removed. Apply to F. P. LOWE or A. L. ROSS, Jr., Dayton, O.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS OFFICE desks; never been used; cheap for cash. Apply at Room 1 Journal Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOR CASH, A CASK OF first-class California sherry wine. No. 143 Clark-st., Room 24. J. LAWS CURTIS.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, ABOUT 40 FEET of good shelving, one plated circular show-case, and one truck. 90 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FOR $4, A PAWN TICKET FOR GOOD watch, $4 on watch. Address P 35, Tribune office, to-day.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE, WALNUT OFFICE rail; farm and timber lands to exchange, and assume. J. F. LATSHAW, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS cigar store, with or without stock. Inquire at 271 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, at the only Government goods depot in the West. 195 and 197 Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 TO $3,000, TO increase general mercantile and grocer's business in thriving country town; good trade established. References. Address K 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO TRAVEL in this State and make collections for a very profitable business. Address P 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, IN LIGHT manufacturing business; first-class mercantile references. Ask for J. FOLLET, 179 East Madison-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE CIGAR AND TObacco business; a small capital required. Call at Rooms 47 and 48, 162 East Washington-st. R. H. WHITE.

PARTNER WANTED—A SOBER YOUNG MAN, IN a good business; will bear investigation; $400 required; no agents business. Address T 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—CHRISTIAN GENtleman, poultry farm, pleasant associations; $10,000 profits first year at least, double next; I know what I say; investments secured, no risking; have the cash and means business. SCIENCE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with a small capital to take half interest in a long established office business, paying $400 to $500 per month. Apply at 29 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTY WITH from $1,500 to $2,000 to join me in the manufacture and sale in some of the Eastern and Southern States of a valuable patent which I can prove there is money in to by what is being done here; have exclusive control. Address for three days V 86, Tribune office.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the New York Fifth Avenue Theatre Company. "The Big Bonanza."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "Eva, a Tale of the Bayous."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety Entertainment.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Tony Pastor's Combination.

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Entertainment by Blind Tom.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 211, A. F. & A. M.—The members of Cleveland Lodge, and their lady friends, are cordially invited to listen to an address by Bro. Chas. C. Pomeroy, at the hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., on Thursday evening, June 17, at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited.
REUBEN CLEVELAND, W. M.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, June 17, 1875.

An important Catholic festival, the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, occurred yesterday, and was quite generally observed in Chicago and elsewhere. At Paris the corner-stone of a new church was laid with imposing ceremonies, the Archbishop of Paris officiating.

The suspension of the firm of Bennett, Benson & Co., of Quebec, is announced, with liabilities estimated at over $1,000,000, distributed principally among leading Canadian banks, the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Quebec each being creditors to the amount of $250,000.

The Centennial of Bunker Hill comes to-day. The bands will play, the troops will march, the orator will speak, the 380,000 expected visitors will crowd the streets, and everybody will be glad when the whole thing is over. Effulgent patriotism is sometimes hot work, but it is always good work. It is sixteen years, we believe, since South Carolina and Massachusetts troops marched side by side in peaceful rivalry.

The report of the Chicago Custom-House Examiners has been completed and submitted to Secretary Bristow, who declines to make it public until Architect Potter's report has been received and a conference has been had with the President. Therefore, it is probable that the conclusions formed will not be given to the country before the 1st of July. As to the fate of the walls and foundations there is little doubt, but the verdict as to the stone, the contracts, the plan, etc., has been successfully kept secret so far, and the news-gatherers in Washington can only conjecture the result.

Even the grasshopper sensation has its ring. This fact is demonstrated in Blue Earth County, Minn., where, after slaughtering some 15,000 bushels of the half-finished bug, the county authorities discovered that they were being bled for the benefit of all the counties round about, from whence every available small boy was pouring in with his bags of captured hoppers. Thereupon the said county rulers have protested, and the neighboring potentates, seeing the matter in the light of neighborly reciprocity, have declared war against the common enemy, and enlisted for the war.

After having passed through the vicissitudes of infancy and reached the mature age of a thousand years, Iceland finds that her troubles have just begun. The venerable island away off toward the frozen regions has had a terrible touch of the other extreme, and what with a general outbreak of volcanoes supposed to have subsided centuries ago, earthquakes and furious storms of ashes and cinders, the unfortunate Icelanders have suffered a disaster the equal of which is unknown in history. About one-fifth of the entire population have been rendered homeless and destitute, and several hundred persons are reported to have perished.

The Ohio Democracy meet in State Convention at Columbus to-day. It has already been settled that the ancient William Allen must be renominated. There is not the same unanimity in the party as to the other candidates, there being from six to a dozen persons willing to run for each of the respective offices. From hints given as to the character of the platform to be adopted, it may be inferred that the platform will claim that the Democratic party originated the *habeas corpus*, instituted the trial by jury, put a stop to frauds of the hen-breeders, and reduced the price of doughnuts. But all this was in the early history of the country, when William Allen had but recently attained his manhood.

It has remained for a St. Louis artist to devise and attempt a swindling scheme which is really admirable for its novelty and ingenuity, though it chanced to fail at the first trial, and is of no further value. The device consisted in bringing two telegrams and a signature book to a wealthy man for his signature, the page of the book being so cut and underlaid with a blank check that the signing of the name twice would give the clever operator a check both indorsed and signed. The business man narrowly escaped the trap, which failed for lack of a little forethought, as the paper beneath, not being securely fastened, slipped enough to attract attention as the name was being signed the second time. This small circumstance defeated the pretty plan, and saved the discoverer a big deficit in his bank account.

The Chicago produce markets were unsettled yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active, and 20c per brl lower, closing at $18.65 for July, and $18.87½ for August. Lard was quiet and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $12.95@13.00 cash or seller July, and $13.20 for August. Meats were tame and easier at 7¾c for shoulders, 11c for short ribs, and 11½@11¾c for short clears. Highwines declined 1c, to $1.16 per gallon. Lake freights were more active at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and declined 3⅛c, closing at 89⅞c cash, and 90⅛c for July. Corn was active and firmer, but closed weak at 69¼c cash, and 70c for July. Oats were quiet and steadier, closing at 58½c cash, and 56½c for July. Rye was dull at 95@96c. Barley was inactive at $1.06 bid for September. Hogs were dull and 25c per 100 lbs lower, at $6.50@7.00. The best grades of cattle were in fair demand, and common were dull. Sheep were quiet.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has recently addressed a note to some of the leading citizens of Atlanta, Ga., who had requested him to deliver a speech in that city on the coming Fourth of July, which is in striking contrast to some recent Southern utterances which have been made public. Mr. Stephens says:

> Liberty Hall, Crawfordville, Ga., June 7, 1875.—*Gentlemen*: Your kind and earnest letter of the 5th inst. is before me. Be assured of my appreciation of the sentiments expressed in connection with the object in view. All I can now say in reply is that, *Deo volente*, I will be with you on Monday, the 5th day of July, as the Fourth comes on Sunday. I cannot promise to make anything like a regular address, but I do promise, at least, the profound sympathy I have in the ceremonies and proceedings arranged for the occasion; and I promise further, if able, to still more strongly manifest this sympathy by the utterance of such thoughts, however brief, pertinent to your most patriotic objects, as my strength will permit. Very truly,
> Alexander H. Stephens.

As compared with the recent barbarian letter of Beauregard and the absurd and unpatriotic babble of Semmes, this letter will commend itself as a manly and patriotic document. The veteran ex-Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy evidently has no fears that the celebration of old-fashioned Fourth of July will leave any brand upon him.

THE BUILDING-INSPECTOR ORDINANCE.

The new ordinance which has just passed the Common Council, creating the office of Inspector of Buildings, is a sham and a fraud, which can serve no other purpose than to open up additional avenues of corruption and blackmail. There is nothing in the present building law which required the passage of such a measure, and there is no exigency in the condition of the city which requires it either. If the Mayor, and the Board of Public Works, and the Police and Fire Departments cannot enforce, or have not the disposition to enforce, the present laws, it is useless to expect that this Building Superintendent and his eleven assistants will succeed any better. The whole purpose of this ordinance is to create twelve new offices for idle bummers or Aldermen out of business. That this is the purpose of the ordinance is evident, first, from the fact that it invests these dozen officials with no new powers, and, second, from the compensation. The fifth section provides that the Superintendent of Buildings and the Inspectors shall be able and experienced architects or builders competent to perform all the duties of the office to which they are appointed, and that they shall not be employed or engaged in any other vocation, nor be interested in any contract for building or furnishing materials for such purpose. The tenth section provides that the salary of the Superintendent shall not exceed $2,000, and that of each Inspector shall not exceed $1,000 per annum. Is not this absurd upon its very face? Does any one imagine that builders or architects are going to accept an office with this pitiful salary and bind themselves not to engage in any other vocation during their term of office? Is any one so blind as not to be able to see that these offices have been created with a mere nominal salary attached to them, so that some of the political bummers hanging on to the present city administration may have an opportunity to enrich themselves by blackmail? That is all there is to this ordinance. It only offers a premium for corruption. It takes $13,000 in salaries out of the tax-payers, and as much more probably in running expenses, to put into the pockets of a dozen do-nothings, and exposes the public to any demands which the greed of these men may lead them to make, for the enforcement of which they are guaranteed an opportunity, as the ordinance allows them "the right of entering any building or premises in the City of Chicago." How the public will relish this new outrage remains to be seen, but inasmuch as it seems disposed to submit to the abuses heaped upon it by street-railroad and other corporations without any material protest, it will probably also yield to this latest municipal scheme for supporting lazy politicians out of business without a murmur.

END OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

The probability is that a permanent truce has been declared between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, which really involved all the lines running to the East. The struggle has been long and unusually bitter, and it has only ended now, perhaps, because the management of the Baltimore & Ohio have concluded that they cannot maintain it longer in justice to themselves and their stockholders. Meanwhile, they have conferred a great service upon the community by affording unprecedentedly low passenger and freight rates throughout the season. If it had not been for this war, it is not improbable that the West would have suffered very severely. The tightness of the money market occasioned by the indisposition of bankers and capitalists to advance except on the most absolute security, and the difference between the East and West relative to the buying and selling price of grain, would likely have closed commerce as in a shell if there had not been the extraordinary inducement and assistance furnished by the cheap freights. The nominal rate has been 25 cents per 100 pounds to Baltimore and 30 cents to New York, but the activity of the competition has induced all the railroads to cut under even this price, and freight has in many instances been carried for even less than this figure. The rates for travelers have been relatively cheap. There is no doubt that the railroads have suffered considerably, but not to the same extent as the public benefited, for traffic has been largely increased over what it would have been at the old rates. The war was the immediate cause of putting the Erie Road into the hands of a Receiver; but we do not know that this was much of a misfortune. There had to be a day of settlement in Erie when the fictitious stock, created to cover the frauds and mismanagement of the past, should be wiped out; and it was better, on the whole, that it should be precipitated than that it be postponed.

The rule is that the railroads which indulge their propensities for a fight recoup by forcing the public to pay exorbitant rates after the cessation of hostilities. We think this will scarcely happen in the present case. For a time, at least, the lake and canal will keep down freights, and after their close the Baltimore & Ohio will act as a constant restraint upon the tendency of the others. As a matter of fact, the Baltimore & Ohio Road has no great losses to recover. The war may have cost this Company a very large amount, but the investment was a good one for it, though not for the others. It was seeking a new business, and nothing less than such a war, in which it was the leader, could have introduced it to this business in so short a time. It will probably be able to retain much of the new business which it has acquired during the past few months. It will not be disposed to drive it away by entering into any combinations for exorbitant freights. It is announced that the rates will be 35 cents to Baltimore and 40 cents to New York, which will not be unreasonable; and even the passenger fares will scarcely reach the old figures.

THE SMASHING OF GENERALS.

In Gen. Sherman's memoirs there is much that is of special interest to the people of the West concerning gentlemen who have figured as military chieftains in the War. He writes dashingly, and deals out criticism with a free hand. He thus speaks in some way or another of nearly all the general officers under his own immediate command, and at one time or another all the Generals of the Western armies were attached to his army. Some of these are highly complimented and credited by him, and others do not fare so well. Among those whose military character is "smashed" is an Illinois officer, Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand. McClernand was at the battle of Shiloh, where he commanded a division which was near that commanded by Sherman, and the latter speaks very highly of the way in which it was handled, and of the way in which the men did their duty. After that battle Gen. Halleck came out West and took command; the army was reorganized, and McClernand was put in command of a corps. Sherman was sent to Memphis, where he remained several months, and Gen. Grant was restored to command. In November, 1862, Grant sent for Sherman at Columbus, and communicated a plan by which a force should march against Pemberton, then intrenched below Holly Springs, while Sherman was to strike for the Tallahatchee, the ultimate object being the capture of Vicksburg. Before they reached the point, Pemberton had abandoned that line. In December, Grant and Sherman agreed upon the Yazoo expedition. The plan was to reach Vicksburg by water, while Grant held in check Pemberton's army near Grenada. That expedition was a failure. Pemberton's army was released, and were at Vicksburg before Sherman's forces could obtain lodgment. The troops were put on the steamer in the river, and Gen. McClernand, Sherman says, appears again. Sherman says, pages 293-4:

> On the morning of Jan. 2 all my command were again afloat in their proper steamboats, when Admiral Porter told me that Gen. McClernand had arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo in the steamer Tigress, and that it was rumored that he had come down to supersede me. Leaving my whole force where it was, I ran down to the mouth of the Yazoo in a small tug-boat, and there found Gen. McClernand with orders from the War Department to command the expeditionary force on the Mississippi River. . . On the 4th, Gen. McClernand issued his General Order No. 1, assuming command of the Army of the Mississippi, divided into two corps.

One was to be commanded by Gen. Morgan and the other by Sherman.

> Gen. McClernand was appointed to this command by President Lincoln in person, who had no knowledge of what was then going on down the river. Still, any relief, on the heels of a failure, raised the usual cry at the North of "Repulse, failure, and bungling."

Sherman then proceeds to describe the expedition to Arkansas Post, page 296 and following pages:

> We had reports from this fort, usually called the "Post of Arkansas," about forty miles above the mouth, and that it was held by about 5,000 Rebels, was an inclosed work commanding the passage of the river, but supposed to be easy of capture from the river. At that time I don't think Gen. McClernand had any definite views or plans of action. If so, he did not impart them to me. He spoke in general terms of opening the navigation of the Mississippi, "cutting his way to the sea," etc., etc., but the *modus operandi* was not so clear. Knowing full well that we could not carry on operations against Vicksburg as long as the Rebels held the Post of Arkansas, I visited him on his boat . . and asked leave to go up the Arkansas and clear out the Post. He made various objections, but consented to go with me to see Admiral Porter. . . . Porter's manner to McClernand was so curt that I invited him out into a forward cabin, where he had his charts, and asked him what he meant by it. He said he "did not like him"; that in Washington, before coming West, he had been introduced to him by President Lincoln, and had taken a strong prejudice against him.

Finally, Porter agreed to go with his gunboats, and, instead of sending Sherman, McClernand decided to go himself and take his whole force. On the 10th of January the army disembarked. Gen. McClernand had his quarters on the steamboat Tigress. About 10 o'clock the battle begun,—the troops attacking the outside intrenchments and the gun-boats the fort. After describing the battle and the surrender of the fort, upon receiving certain orders he went to see the Commanding General. He then adds:

> I found Gen. McClernand on the Tigress in high spirits. He said repeatedly, "Glorious! Glorious! My star is ever in the ascendant!" He spoke complimentarily of the troops, but was extremely jealous of the navy. He said, "I'll make a splendid report." "I had a man up a tree" (overlooking the battle). . . McClernand's report of the capture of Fort Hindman almost ignored the action of Porter's fleet altogether. This was unfair, for I know that the Admiral led his fleet in person in the river attack, and that his guns silenced those of Fort Hindman, and drove the gunners into the ditch.

The War Department about this time divided the Army of the West into five corps, under McClernand, Thomas, Sherman, Hurlbut, and McPherson. Grant was in general command. Preparations were now made for the Vicksburg campaign. Sherman says at page 315:

> One day in April I was up at Gen. Grant's headquarters, and we talked over all these things with absolute freedom. . . We all knew, what was notorious, that Gen. McClernand was still intriguing against Gen. Grant in hopes to regain comand of the whole expedition. . . One night, after such a discussion, and believing that Gen. McClernand had no real plan of action shaped in his mind, I wrote my letter of April 8 to Col. Rawlins.

This letter advised that Grant call upon the several Corps Commanders for their opinions as to the best plan of the campaign. On the 18th the army was before Vicksburg. On the 19th an assault was made and repulsed. On the 20th Grant, McClernand, Sherman, and McPherson consulted, after which orders were issued for another assault on the 22d, simultaneously, at 10 a. m. Precisely at the time fixed the assault was made, and continued two hours without success, the troops being driven back. At this time Gen. Grant visited Sherman's position, and Grant said that the result with McPherson and McClernand was about the same. Sherman adds, page 327:

> While he (Grant) was with me, an orderly or staff officer came and handed him a piece of paper, which he read and handed to me. I think the writing was in pencil, on a loose piece of paper, and was in Gen. McClernand's handwriting, to the effect that "his troops had captured the Rebel parapet in front," that "the flag of the Union waved over the stronghold of Vicksburg," and asking him (Grant) to give renewed orders to McPherson and Sherman to press their attacks on their respective fronts, lest the enemy should concentrate on him (McClernand). Gen. Grant said, "I won't believe a word of it," but I reasoned with him that this note was official and must be credited, and I offered to renew the assault at once with new troops. He said he would instantly ride down the line to McClernand's front, and, if I did not receive orders to the contrary by 3 o'clock, I might try it again.

At 3 o'clock, there being heavy firing down the line, the assault was renewed. "It was a repetition of the first,—equally unsuccessful and bloody." The same thing had occurred with Gen. McPherson, who lost many valuable officers. "McClernand, instead of having taken any single point of the Rebel main parapet, had only taken one or two small outlying lunettes, open to the rear, where his men were at the mercy of the Rebels, and most of them were actually captured." This caused great feeling, and severe criticisms on McClernand. His removal from his command, however, was the publication in St. Louis of a congratulatory order, addressed to his troops, in which he claimed that he had actually succeeded in making a lodgment in Vicksburg, but had lost it owing to the fact that McPherson and Sherman did not fulfill their parts of the general plan of attack. "This," says Sherman, "was simply untrue."

And thus, before the siege of Vicksburg was finished, Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand stepped down and out of the army.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The National Board of Trade began its annual session at Philadelphia on Tuesday. The President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, under the form of an address of welcome, made a warm appeal for support for the inevitable Centennial. The annual report of the Executive Committee approves the act of the late Congress on the subject of currency for banking and future specie-payments; this act, however, they concede is imperfect, and they point out one or two points of doubtful construction, but fail to make any suggestions or recommendations of a remedial character. On this point the report is exceedingly indefinite. Reciprocity is quietly shelved.

President Fraley delivered a special address on transportation, in which he rehearsed the whole story that has become as familiar as the story of "Jack the Giant-Killer." The President reached the conclusion that the average duty on railroad iron during the last forty years has operated to produce cheapness in transportation and of construction, and this conclusion is reached because the iron was purchased with bonds by companies which had no money. He condemns watering of stock as one great cause for increasing the cost of transportation. But, in keeping with the rest of the report, there is no recommendation of any remedy, except one, which, in the light of the fact that this nation is about completing the hundreth year of its existence, is simply childish. He says:

> Finally, the most effective remedy for the existing evils of railway charges will be found in the increase of population and the diversification of the employment of the people. These will create home markets for the farmer and planter. Producers and consumers will be brought close together, and the tax of transportation will practically die out.

This, from a gentleman who for several years has been President of the National Board of Trade of the United States, and this being the only thing he had to advise concerning the commercial, financial, and industrial interests of the country, indicates that the National Board of Trade has about filled its mission, and is relapsing towards the commercial ignorance and intolerance that preceded the American Revolution. The President of the National Board of Trade of the United States, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, gravely proposes to a body representing the trade and commerce and the productive interests of the country to build, after the manner of the Chinese, a wall around the United States to keep out all foreigners seeking trade with us, and to keep in all Americans that may have something to sell to the people outside.

THE CRIMINAL SUIT AGAINST TILTON.

The later developments in the Beecher scandal outside of the court-room cannot be put aside as having no bearing on the case. They will not be permitted to influence the jury in Mr. Tilton's suit for damages against Mr. Beecher, but there is no way in which to prevent their making an impression upon the public; at the very least they will increase the doubts that already possess the minds of most people who take an interest in the scandal. They cannot be dismissed as fabrications. The recent statements are given with too much circumstantiality to admit of this theory. No responsible newspaper would incur the risk of printing charges so grave unless it were sure of being able to support them by the evidence of those accredited with the allegations. There is another element of probability about them. No statements have been made in this scandal by anybody which the makers were not ready and willing to sustain upon oath when called upon to do so. It is not likely that any one would commit such an indiscretion at this stage of the proceedings; it is too serious a matter to trifle with. Mere anxiety to achieve notoriety will not account for these statements, because if that had been the motive those who are now accredited with knowledge on the matter could have pushed themselves forward long ago when they could have gained much greater notoriety than now. In fact, the appearance of new evidence at this time seems to indicate by itself that it has come out accidentally and not by the free will and consent of those who give it.

There appears to have been an effort on both sides to exclude certain testimony, which has been curiously aided by circumstance. Some important evidence relative to the real issue has been excluded by the rules of practice from a civil suit for damages; the suppression of other evidence seems to have been at the instance of one or the other of the contestants. Thus Mrs. Tilton's testimony was excluded by Mr. Beecher's counsel, though the plaintiff agreed to admit it, and Mr. Tilton refused to call his daughter Florence (on very natural and praiseworthy grounds), though there is little doubt that her testimony would have been more direct than any other that has been taken. Both sides seem to have been somewhat afraid of Mr. Bowen. Other evidence has been made public, and is alleged to have come to the ears of Mr. Tilton's counsel since the testimony in the case has been closed.

The evidence outside of the trial which has come to light since the case was closed embraces the following: 1. The allegation that Mrs. Tilton confessed adultery with Mr. Beecher to Mr. Richards, her brother, and Mrs. Richards, her brother's wife. This, if brought out, would be confirmatory of her alleged confessions to Miss Anthony, Mr. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Morse, her mother, and her daughter Florence. All evidence concerning Mrs. Tilton's confessions was excluded except as interwoven in conversations with Mr. Beecher. 2. Mr. Carpenter's statement, which contains some significant points, concerning Mr. Beecher's denial of knowing him prior to the scandal, Dr. Storrs' knowledge of the real charge in the case, Mr. Beecher's virtual confessions in alluding to the scandal, etc. It is stated that the reason why Mr. Carpenter was not called was that Tilton's counsel reserved him for rebuttal, but that Mr. Beecher's failure of memory on certain points rendered this impracticable. 3. The statement of Leys, the druggist, concerning Mr. Beecher's purchase of prussic acid, after a conversation with him concerning the different effects of different poisons on the human system. The value of this evidence would depend somewhat upon the agreement of the date upon which the poison was purchased with the time when Mr. Beecher was talking about committing suicide, as related by Mr. and Mrs. Moulton. 4. The alleged ability of two upholsterers, one of them named, to testify to having seen Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in improper relations,—which is the most direct evidence yet tendered in the scandal. In addition to these points, which are entirely new, and stand as yet uncontradicted, there are the alleged confessions of Mrs. Tilton to various persons which have not been brought out in the trial, but which have unquestionably had their influence on the public.

The import of this outside evidence will depend largely upon the character of the verdict in the pending civil suit. If there is a verdict for Mr. Beecher, he will not be able to claim a complete vindication so long as this outside evidence remains unchallenged, and Mr. Tilton will have the right to demand a prompt prosecution of the indictment against him for slander, which was found at Mr. Beecher's investigation and on Mr. Beecher's evidence. If the verdict is for Mr. Tilton, there will be no need of his pressing the matter further, as his object is not understood to be money damages, and this new and outside evidence will be merely cumulative. If there is a disagreement of the jury, Mr. Beecher is not vindicated either as to the evidence before the jury or as to the evidence which was not introduced on the trial, and, in order to assert a good claim upon the sympathy and confidence of the public, he will be obliged to prosecute the criminal suits he caused to be brought againt Tilton and Moulton. To enter a *nolle prosequi* in these suits would be a sort of confession on the part of Mr. Beecher.

In the event of an unsatisfactory conclusion to the present civil suit, the criminal suit will, in all probability, develop all the facts much more fully, and in a more intelligent shape, than they could possibly be included in a civil suit. It will open the way for all the evidence bearing on the charge, except Mrs. Tilton's testimony. Witnesses who have been restrained from coming forward in the civil suit for damages will scarcely feel justified in holding off when the personal liberty of one of the parties is involved. We think, therefore, that the speedy trial of Mr. Tilton is a thing to be justly demanded. If he has slandered Mr. Beecher, he ought to be punished for it; if not, he has a right to vindication from the charge.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

A General Postal Union has been formed, which embraces nearly the whole of Christendom. Within its area, letters weighing 15 grammes (about 53 per cent of an ounce) can be sent for 5 cents after July 1. The countries included in the Union are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Great Britain, Portugal, Russia, Greece, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The new rates apply not only to them, but to their colonies everywhere, so that a five-cent stamp will carry a letter from Chicago to Iceland, or to Hindostan, or to Northern Africa, or, in fact, to about any point where a letter could be received and read. Jan. 1, 1876, France will come into the Postal Union, and its rates will then apply upon her territory, too. Postal cards can be sent for 2 cents, and newspapers of not more than 4 ounces in weight will cost no more. The Saturday issue of The Tribune can therefore be sent to the Cape of Good Hope for just half the cost of sending it to Riverside. Reflection on this fact will increase the popular gratitude to Senators Ramsey and Hamlin and the express companies for their kind offices in doubling the domestic postage on third-class mail matter.

The adoption of these low rates of postage will doubtless result in a marked increase in the number of letters exchanged between the Old World and the New. The advantages of this increased intercommunication will be great, from commercial, political, esthetic, and social points of view. The development of business will be slow, perhaps, but sure, and it will involve certain important consequences. M. Chevalier ascribes the friendship which has replaced the old-time hostility between France and England to the commercial intercourse caused by several reforms, of which cheap postage was one. It is certain that the constant exchange of ideas between men of different nationalities will lead to the dissipation of national prejudices and the encouragement of national good-will. It is not improbable that the reform will hasten the adoption of an international coinage and the victory of free trade. And, if it does none of these great things, it will at least save a mint of money every year to the letter-writers of Christendom, and will probably increase the postal revenues of every country belonging to the Postal Union.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE DANUBE.

An ardent opponent of the scheme, now ratified by Congress, for improving the mouth of the Mississippi by jetties, writes a long letter to the Memphis *Avalanche* on that theme. His argument is, in brief, that the jetty-plan's having worked well at the mouth of the great Danube does not prove that it will work well on the greater Mississippi, because the two rivers differ greatly. The main points of difference, according to him, are, the greater area of the Mississippi; its greater volume of water; the greater amount of sediment it holds in solution; its lack of the firm banks that served to support the Danube jetties; and the difference in the winds and the shore currents of the two harbors. All this, if true, is somewhat important. It shows that the success of the scheme on the Danube is not the absolute proof of its success on the Mississippi that it has been asserted to be. But the writer falls into a graver error than any of those he tries to expose when he coolly assumes that the argument from the analogy of the Danube is the only one upon which the Mississippi jetty scheme rests. So far from being the only one, it is not even the most important. The idea has been successfully tried in several European rivers. The history of these trials furnishes a body of cumulative proof of great weight. But the strongest reason is given by the Mississippi itself. That river once had its delta near Cairo. It has pushed its channel six hundred miles to the south by constructing its own jetties. In other words, Capt. Eads merely proposes to do quickly and by human labor what the river does slowly and by purely natural forces. The simple law that regulates the sedimentary deposits of a great river is, the greater the velocity the greater the sediment carried in solution per cubic foot of water. Thus, a current of from 4 to 5 miles an hour in the Mississippi will carry along about a cubic inch of sediment to a cubic foot of water. As the breadth of the channel increases, the current slackens, and a proportional part of the sediment drops to the bottom and helps form a bar or shallow. Hence the delta. Now this delta used to be in the vicinity of Cairo, Ill. As the mud brought down by the river was deposited at the side and shaped into banks, the channel was contracted, the velocity of the current increased, and the sand-bar between the newly-formed banks was swept away. What the Mississippi has done for itself from Cairo to New Orleans and below, Capt. Eads now proposes to do for it the rest of the way. He is carrying out Nature's idea and using Nature's processes, and may safely be relied upon to win.

Iowa law resembles the peace of God in that it passeth all understanding. The Hawkeyes are too tender-hearted to hang a murderer caught with the blood of his victim on his hands, but they lynch decrepit old men who quarrel with their sons, and now they have sent one Henry Thompson to the Penitentiary for ten years because—because he married his step-daughter! These wondrous laws call this incest. If H. T. had married his 752d cousin he would have been a mile or so nearer incest than he was when he married his step-daughter, who is absolutely no blood-relation of his. If he had murdered instead of marrying her, he would probably have escaped with a much lighter sentence. For the last few years the American press has been unsparing in its ridicule of the absurd English law against marrying a deceased wife's sister. This enactment does not compare in barbarous foolishness with the Iowa law that makes the marriage of a step-daughter incest. The sentence of Thompson is one of the latest bits of legal barbarity of this century.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend has talked over the memoirs with Gen. Sherman in a friendly sort of a way, and learned that the distinguished author fully justifies his work. Not only does Gen. Sherman think his own book was in good taste, but he would like to have Gen. Sheridan write another of the same kind. Gen. Sherman sticks manfuly to his text. He said to "Gath" that Hooker was deficient in brains, and that Buell was "the McClellan of the West," in a bad sense. Perhaps the most interesting part of the interview is that in which Gen. Sherman gives his estimate of Gen. Grant. This is a cautious but substantial tribute to the ability, integrity, steadfastness, and fighting qualities of Grant. Sherman says that Grant is "generally just" to his fellow-officers; that he was never drunk on the battle-field; that he stood by his friends through thick and thin; and that he showed the nicest forethought at the battle of Shiloh. It may be questioned indeed whether it is altogether becoming in the General of the Army to engage in a free conversation about the Chief Magistrate of the nation with a newspaper reporter; but, since he has seen fit to do so, perhaps we ought to feel grateful that he has not been more indecorous.——In this connection a letter from Admiral Porter, recently published, possesses great interest. It seems that the Admiral has been himself preparing a book of reminiscences for publication after his death. The hubbub created by the memoirs of Gen. Sherman inspired one of the Admiral's friends with the idea that the present might be a proper time for the Chief of the Navy to be heard from. A letter suggesting this was sent to the Admiral. He replied, declining to let his book see the light during his lifetime, saying that it was too soon to make up the events of the late War, and that it would have been a good thing if historians on both sides had burned their notes, and the part of our annals relating to the Civil War were blotted out. Doubtless this is an extremer length than most men of sense are willing to go.

Two scientific Congresses, both of which have special claims upon the attention of American students, will be held in Paris this summer. The Geographical Congress, which is perhaps the first of the two in importance, opens on the 28th of July. Unfortunately, the preparations for an adequate representation of American thought at this meeting are still very backward, and there is great reason to fear that in the limited time remaining all will not be done that decency requires. Dr. W. E. Johnstone has been appointed our Commissioner to the Exposition in connection with the Congress. He is fully competent for the place, as his large circle of acquaintances in America must know, but he is overwhelmed by the duties of an extensive and active medical practice, and besides has very little time left in which to make the necessary arrangements. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who writes of these things, suggests that America ought to put in an appearance under the head of voyages, and give an account of the Powell and other expeditions, and in another department summarize the work of our Government for the promotion of geographical science. Perhaps it is not too late even yet to supply some of our deficiencies in this respect.——Another Congress will be held at Nancy on the 19th of July. It will be the *Congres International des Americanistes*, and will be composed of persons interested in the history of America before its discovery by Christopher Columbus. M. Simonin, the author of the articles upon our country now appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, appears to be the principal mover in this enterprise. An exposition of American archæology will be held in connection with the Congress. The undertaking of a work of this description—so exclusively pertaining to America, and apparently so dependent for success upon native research—on French soil is a high compliment to the thoroughness and industry of European ethnologists.

Robert L. Casey, of Portsmouth, R. I., was a desperate ruffian, with some rude notions of justice and decency. He discovered that his wife had been unfaithful to him. He did not condone the offense, or kill the seducer in cold blood. On the contrary, he brought the guilty man and woman together, and told them to marry. They did marry under compulsion. The newly-made husband hastened to run away as fast as he could. Husband No. 1 took his wife in a room by herself, shot her through the heart, and then killed himself. While Mr. Casey is not exactly the material to make a hero of, being a blackmailer and a murderer in other connections, he does seem to be a better type of manhood than certain notorious husbands of modern times.

Insectivorous luxuries, it appears, are no confined to this country. While the West has its grasshopper (*Coloptenus spretus*), and the East its potato-bug (*Doryphora decemlineata*), Europe has a bug (*Phylloxera*) which devotes its whole attention to grape-vines, and is creating almost a panic. The *Pall-Mall Budget* says:

> On the north, the insect has now made its way as far as Lyons, and is even found beyond that city at Villiers-Morgon, if the disease there is to be considered a portion of the southern epidemic. On the east the phylloxera has penetrated Switzerland by two several routes, and has visited Geneva on the French frontier and Schaffhausen on the German. On the west it has now got possession of the whole of the Charente-Inferieure, and of two-thirds of the Charente, but it has not yet crossed to the left bank of the Garonne or Gironde. It will be seen that the affected districts form a pretty compact territory, stretching from Bordeaux on one side to Montpellier on another, Geneva on a third, and Lyons on a fourth, with advance columns pushing onwards on all sides. The course of the Garonne has hitherto formed a barrier, protecting the southwestern corner of France. The range of the Alps has not proved so impregnable, since Switzerland has been entered at two points. On the Italian frontier, however, it has not yet been pierced.

As the phylloxera is now threatening the choice vineyards of the Bordelais, Burgundy, and Champagne, the French are waking up to a realizing view of the situation, and the vine-growers and chemists are busily discussing ways and means to get rid of the pests. It is a noticeable feature of the discussions that one [illegible] of vine-growers contend that the only [illegible] which affords a reasonable hope of success is to plant vines capable of resisting the phylloxera, and that certain kinds of American vines can do it.

There is at least one act of the German Government in its warfare against Roman Catholicism which will commend itself to all fair-minded people, and that is the throwing out of the mails of the *Katholische Zeitung*, a newspaper printed in Baltimore, and sent to Germany because its publication would not be allowed there. This paper recently declared that 150,000 lewd Protestant women filled the streets of Berlin with debauchery in open day, without interference by the police; that the Crown Princess Victoria amuses herself giving immoral balls, and that she and her husband are mutually unfaithful. These are only a few of many similar statements touching the Germans and the German Government with which this mendacious sheet is filled. The German Government has done well to prohibit its circulation in the Empire, and no respectable Roman Catholics will hesitate in their condemnation of such a paper, or allow themselves to be advertised as supporting it.

An embarrassing case, which might have stumped the sagacious Solomon if he had lived till these troublesome days, has arisen for adjudication in Wells County, Indiana. Margaret Yont loved William H. Hunnicutt, a married man not wisely, but too well. There was a prospect of trouble, which William temporarily dispelled by giving a promissory note for $50, and also contracting to take and provide for an expected baby. Since then Margaret has been brought to bed of twins; and the exact amount of William's responsibility yet remains to be determined.

The Boston *Traveller* thinks it singular that anybody should die from starvation in that city. Considering the number of murderers let loose upon the community from time to time by maudlin sentiment, it is indeed "difficult to realize" that anybody should live long enough to die so natural a death.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Under the specious plea of economy, a serious blow is aimed at the Public Library. All considerate people, of course, would like to see greater economy in the administration of public affairs; and there will always be some force in the plea, whether honestly or dishonestly made, when it is urged against any expenditure of money for public purposes.

The Public Library of Chicago was started under very favorable auspices. Two years of generous appropriations gave it such a start that it has already begun to take rank among the great popular libraries of the country. Its affairs have been managed with admirable prudence; and more than a thousand of its well-selected books go daily into families where books have been rarely seen before. It is the first library for the people that has ever been attempted in Chicago. A library is clearly the cheapest and most efficient supplementary means of raising the standard of intelligence among the masses, young and old, that has been devised in modern civilization; and it will be a blunder and a misfortune to let this Library suffer for means or go down. It is found that this Library, under its present management, can keep up a free reading-room day and evening, and supply the popular wants of a circulating library for the whole city, for $25,000 a year. The same expenses for the Boston Library are more than $75,000 a year.

To build up the Library adequately and help it up to the standard of libraries of such character, there ought to be expended for some years at least about $25,000 a year for books. The Board of Directors have unanimously asked for as much as that. The Comptroller, who has had the best possible means of understanding both the wants of the Library and the necessities of the city, has recommended to the Council to levy for the purposes of the Library this year $50,000. Whence, then, comes any demand to cripple or destroy this most beneficent and popular institution, just as it is entering upon its usefulness, and after it has done enough to justify the wisdom of its establishment, and to show what great possibilities are in its future if it be properly supported? From whom comes the suggestion to cut off this appropriation altogether, which has already met with the approval of one committee of the Council, and which means the absolute destruction of the Library and the immediate closing of its doors? From whom comes that suggestion, that is more liberal, and therefore meets a wider favor, to appropriate only $25,000, or enough to meet the current expenses, leaving nothing to keep up the supply of needed additions to books, and which means the crippling of the Library and the withdrawal from it of the popular favor which it now has? The answer is evident. It does not come from our thoughtful people, who have a just pride in the character of our city. It does not come from the tax-payers, who, to their honor be it said, have never lisped a syllable of opposition to a reasonable support of the Library. It does not come from the great mass of the people, for whose use the Library was in large part established. To them the Library has fulfilled all its promises, and scarcely any of the many thousands of those who have enjoyed its inestimable privileges are represented by those who seek either to impair or destroy it. It would seem, then, since the opposition must be traced to some source, that there is a body of people in our midst who are unwilling that the people shall enjoy an opportunity to have books within their reach, and who mean, if they can, to prevent the collection of a large mass of books for reading, and study, and reference in Chicago. As soon as the opposition is drawn to a head it will be extinguished; and it will be extinguished by the representations of the people in the Common Council of the City of Chicago.

When the Library bill was first under consideration, the difficulty now reached was fully considered by the friends of the bill; and it was thought that if at any time the Council should fail to appreciate the necessity of supporting the Library, the people in whose interests the Library was founded would see to it that they were not long misrepresented.

Popular education has taken root in the soil for nearly eight generations, and no storms are likely to overthrow it. The library is, however, a newer feature in the method of popular instruction, and it has not as yet so many pleasing associations growing out of its uses. England is trying tardily to avert the great inequalities between the rich and the poor that have grown up in that country, partly, if not mostly, in consequence of her neglect in providing by law for the universal education of the people as is done in the United States and in Germany. And not for about a quarter of a century she has been establishing libraries similar to our own, as one of the best means to assist popular education. We have added the library as a complete supplement to the system of popular education long established. The people will never give it up; if the inveterate envy of all popular education everywhere should assail it, covertly or openly, it will be of no avail. We predict that within five years, if not now, the Chicago Public Library will be the most creditable and popular of all the excellent public institutions in the city. But the friends of the Library in the Council must see to it that no year be suffered to pass over without an adequate levy being made for its support. We are confident that the recommendations made by the Comptroller ought to be

carried out this year, and that the people generally will be satisfied with nothing less.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Old Bill Allen, of Ohio, has resolved never to forget that he was a Granger. There were giants in those days.

Senator Conkling's friends offer to buy up the Utica *Herald* for $50,000; but Mr. Ellis H. Roberts holds his principles at about $100,000.

The bloated bondholders promise to stand near the Ohio Democratic Convention, and shovel out double-eagles to those delegates who doubt the usefulness of hard money.

Senator Ingalls' movement for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall establish compulsory education has not made any progress outside of Kansas.

The Press Agent who telegraphed over the country the announcement that the Chicago *Courier* had become a Democratic organ ought to be made an honorary member of the Microscopical Society.

The Hon. John S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis will very likely be the Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, Davis having positively declined. The newspapers are getting up a "wave" for him, as the style is in that region.

Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, says, in effect, that he is too old and too wise a bird to be caught with chaff. He would like a younger man to "endure the toil and excitement incident to a political campaign," and be defeated by John F. Hartranft at last.

The astuteness of the California Republicans in adopting an anti-railroad resolution reminds the New York *Times* of the action of the same party in 1871, when they stole the anti-coolie thunder of the Democrats and elected their own candidate by a large majority.

The Georgia newspapers pretend to be grateful to President Grant for appointing Bishop Gilbert Haven one of the Sioux Commissioners. They say the price of crape will not go up in that State if the Bishop loses his scalp. The principal ground of complaint against Dr. Haven is his record as a Union man and a Force-bill Republican.

The New York *Graphic* has a cartoon representing Uncle Samuel in a patched coat labeled "the Constitution," and the Goddess of Liberty saying to him: "That coat will fail to pieces if I mend it any more. Don't you think, Uncle, that you had better get a brand new suit on your 100th birthday?" It is a pretty picture, but as meaningless as the *Graphic* editorial on the Third-Term question.

Col. Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*, has lived to be a thorn in the flesh of his political opponents, chief among whom are Senators Harvey and Ingalls. An exciting controversy is now in progress between Anthony, Congressmen Phillips and Brown, and a strong force of local politicians on the one side, and the two United States Senators on the other. The question at issue is whether Anthony shall be removed from office. The successful party, it is thought, will be able to name the successor to Harvey. Gov. Osborne fights for Anthony.

Democratic newspapers in the interior of this State are considerably disturbed by the recent change in the Post-Office at Jacksonville. The new Postmaster, it is said, has only the recommendation of being father to the Rev. W. H. Millburn, the blind preacher, who is a personal friend of Gen. Grant. The Millburns, father and son, are Democrats. Mr. Simmons, the old Postmaster, is an influential Republican. It is remarkable that Democratic newspapers should object to the promotion of one of their own party.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* renews the clamor for the reopening of the verdict of the court-martial which dismissed Surgeon-General Hammond from the army, and recapitulates the circumstances of the case. Its statement is that Dr. Hammond's misconduct was technical, and that the prosecution was inspired by the personal animus of Secretary Stanton. Since the sentence of disgrace was passed on Dr. Hammond, he has won great distinction in his profession. He is now in a position to demand a vindication. The *Courier-Journal* quotes Gen. P. H. Watson as having said that Secretary Stanton frequently expressed regret for his share in the prosecution of Dr. Hammond, and declared his intention of doing all in his power to remove the odium of the conviction.

At the last spring election in Michigan, Augustine H. Giddings was nominated for re-election by the Republicans in the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. It was charged at the time that he was an unfit person for the office of Judge, being addicted to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors; but he promised reformation, and on the strength of his record as a brilliant lawyer he was again successful at the polls. Some of the best Republican journals in the State, prominent among which was the Detroit *Tribune*, opposed the re-election of Mr. Giddings, solely because of his intemperate habits. The wisdom of this opposition has since been shown. The papers of the State generally are republishing an article from the Muskegon *Reporter*, charging Judge Giddings with a drunken debauch in Chicago when he should have been holding an adjourned term of his Court. It is said that the Judge was arrested in this city for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and saved from incarceration at the Central Station by the interference of a chance acquaintance. The Muskegon *Reporter* calls upon Gov. Bagley to demand the resignation of Judge Giddings.

PERSONAL.

Bristow and Pierrepont alone are in Washington now of the Cabinet.

St. Louis has at least one qualification for a first-class city,—a second-class ball club.

Sardou has a daughter, and it is presumably the most satisfactory of all his creations.

Gov. Garber, of Nebraska, left Omaha yesterday for California, for the benefit of his health.

Salvini's *Hamlet* threatens to swamp Henry Irving, and land him high and dry on the shelf.

This seems to be an upholstery scandal, beginning with a little red lounge and ending with a carpet.

Miss Ely, of Winona, Minn., takes the anomalous degree of "Bachelor of Literature" at the University.

Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn has been assigned to duty at Camp Robinson, Red Cloud Agency, Neb.

"Eliminated by substitution," is the way a mathematical lover explained how his girl jilted him for another fellow.

Frenchmen declare that no bust can represent the French Republic, as it cannot give the underlying idea of a democracy.

Booth's reason for playing at Daly's is, that he could not stand an appearance at the theatre which was his and bears his name.

Sedan was not a mere French massacre. The latest German official report places the list of killed at 460 officers and 8,500 men.

Maj. Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry, has been assigned to the command of Camp Sheridan, near Spotted Tail Agency, Neb.

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and the Castle opera troupe stopped at the Sherman House yesterday on their way through to Omaha.

Mayor Pinney, of Madison, Wis., sent a dispatch to Postmaster-General Jewell yesterday, cordially inviting him to visit that city on his tour.

John B. Gough lives at his "Home on the Hill Side," at Worcester, Mass. Coldwater, Mich., would be a more appropriate place of residence.

The editor of *Zion's Herald* is surprised to find that Tilton "does not wear the aspect of a villain." It must surprise everybody who believed Porter.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted Col. F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry, now on duty at Fort Bridger, Wyoming. Also, for three months to Lieut.-Col. George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry, now on duty at Camp Cameron, near Beaver City, Utah.

The ladies will quite agree with the Brooklyn *Argus* that a man has no right to interfere with his wife in household affairs, especially in tackling a burglar.

An exchange thinks there must be some consolation to the astronomer in raking the heavens for planets too small to contain scandals as colossal as ours.

The magnetism of Moody fails and the star of Sankey pales before the oriental splendor of the Sultan of Zanzibar. In other words, the Briton has a new sensation.

The Philadelphia *Press* says 20,000,000 people are invited to the Centennial. And suppose each one of them asks about that $25,000,—how much will the editor have to account for?

The Philadelphia newspapers are waking up. One of them says Joaquin Miller thinks all the preparations for the Centennial are being made to celebrate his return to the United States.

Baron Arthur Rothschild has agreed to furnish Paris with a crew which will beat the time made by the winners of the last University boat-race. The struggle is to take place on the Seine.

A New York letter says that Mrs. Agassiz, wife of the late Professor, had snakes in her boots. Her husband put them in there to keep warm, and was astonished to hear her object to the practice.

A young hardware clerk of Jersey City is going to marry Bessie Turner. How appropriate! She has just about brass enough about her to start him in the wholesale business on his own account.

Maj. J. H. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been relieved from duty in the War Department, and assigned to duty as Adjutant-General Department of Arizona; headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Patriotism is merely a sentiment, apparently. George Washington, Jim Fisk, Jr., Stonewall Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln were all cheered equally as their portraits came into view in the theatre the other evening.

The Kansas City *Times* is evidently edited by a seven-footer, for he warns unmarried ladies not to be prejudiced against giants. They are short-lived, he says, with feeling, and the skeleton of James O'Brien sold for $40,000.

A deaf and dumb man put his hand into his pocket for a pencil the other day, and in a flash the other fellow shot him, on the supposition that he was reaching for a pistol. Need it be said that this occurred in Texas?

Miss Mary Robinson, of Galveston, Tex., asked a friend to see that some nice poetry was painted on the fence round her grave, and then, in a flash, had "gone to meet her grandmother," via "1 ounce prussic acid, 50 cents."

Col. Long, the Khedive's American right bower, has just returned from the land of Niam-Niams, and, strange as the boys may think it, the spot is not identical with "the land of the Dakotas, the land of handsome women."

"Is the minister in?" inquired a wayfarer of the clergyman's little daughter in Freeport, Me. "No, but mamma is, and she'll pray with you, you miserable sinner," replied the sweet babe. Who now will slander the clerical family?

Maj. G. A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed member of the Board of officers instituted for the purpose of deciding upon a model cart for the use of the army, vice Capt. William H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, deceased.

"Why don't you hiss?" said Harry the other night, to his friend John Allen, as the other expressed his disgust at the performance in the theatre. "I've a dead-head ticket," replied John, rising. When he returned he had paid his way in, and led the hissing bravely.

Peter McNamara tried to mesmerize a mad bull in Rochester the other day. The dispute between the rival Coroners is due to the fact that both counties contained equal proportions of the remains, but both together could not build up half an average man, and Peter was more than that.

A British bibliofanatic wants to banish the title "Earl" because it is not mentioned in the Bible. He is content with finding his own name mentioned frequently in all parts, especially the Proverbs, but without the qualifying adjective that modern society deems necessary to distinguish the various differentiations of the original.

Frank Palmer, editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, has been made a member of the commission to treat with the Indians for the Black Hills. If the expedition wants any Indian outrages manufactured in transitu, Mr. Palmer is their man. He is the miller-in-chief of the Southern outrage grist.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Anna Dickinson has been sued by a young man named Hill, of pleasing manners and religious training. Lovers of fair play will be rejoiced to learn that his suit was not in vain, and that the Court has ordered the fair Anna to pay him $282.60 for services rendered as Secretary of the Lecture Bureau. It is comforting to reflect that men have still some rights.

Mr. Robert McC. Smith, for many years a clerk in the general ticket office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and at present ticket agent, at the office in the Palmer House, went to Marseilles, Ill., Wednesday evening, and committed matrimony. After the performance of the ceremony he left with his bride for New York, where he will spend the honeymoon.

Ex-Justice Van't Woud, one of the best known Hollanders of this city, is about to cease the weariness of urban life and become a Granger. Mr. Van't Woud has a growing family of boys, with whom he will remove to his farm in Gaspar County, Ind. He has lived in Chicago some thirteen years, and was for a long time editor of a Dutch-English newspaper in this city. He was for six years License Clerk in the Comptroller's office, and was appointed Justice of the Peace by ex-Gov. Palmer in 1871. Joy go with him.

"Gen. Sheridan was married in his spurs." This was a grave error on his part, for now he will go the rounds of the funny paragraphists, somewhat after this sort: The Boston *Advertiser* will remark that it was proper he should have his spurs at a bridal. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will probably contradict the rumor, asserting that it has not a bit of truth. The Detroit *Free Press* will hope that the General will curb his temper better than when he was a sir-single and pommel any of his wife's relations. The Rochester *Democrat* will insist that these remarks are calculated to make the groom feel saddley. But the Boston *Post* will exclaim—What boots it? Why stirrup such a commotion? And then the lesser wits will buckle into the work and use up the entire harness.—*Hartford Courant.* Thanks; you don't know how much mental anguish you have saved the boys by concentration.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. F. Dimond, Boston; George E. Turner, Nevada City; J. D. Maxwell, George Hills, New York; J. E. Coolidge, Omaha; George C. Wetherbee, Detroit; Charles C. Soule, St. Louis; J. L. Randolph, Baltimore; G. B. Spriggs, Columbus; D. C. Adams, Omaha; D. Howard, Syracuse; Dr. Barnes, Philadelphia; Alfred Einhorn, Denver; F. A. Hobart, Boston; J. C. McLaren, England; C. C. Torr, Philadelphia; W. T. Call, Marquette; John T. Couch, San Francisco; James W. Forsyth, U. S. A.; Charles Steele, New Orleans; W. D. Cockran, A. McClintock, New York; Henry Alcock, England; C. T. Davison, Baltimore; R. M. Boyd, New York; J. B. Tarbox, St. Paul; M. J. Loughlin, Auburn.... *Grand Pacific*—Joseph Utley, Dixon; Col. James M. Beardsley, Rock Island; C. C. Gilman, Iowa; Benjamin F. Bradley, Kentucky; W. S. Jayne, Springfield; G. T. Rafferty, Pittsburg; W. H. Hamilton, New York; H. B. Canfield, Hartford; Benjamin D. Brown, Cleveland; Charles F. Ganson, Buffalo; William Cramp, Philadelphia; Henry Kip, Buffalo; A. Vance Brown, St. Paul; George N. Chase, Cleveland; William Bradley, Philadelphia; John W. Doherty, Columbus; J. B. Spear, Marquette; Charles C. Thornton, Cleveland; S. C. Seymour, New York; William C. Reynolds, Vermont.... *Sherman House*—Charles S. Dawson, Liverpool; George Partridge, St. Louis; E. O. Jones, Buffalo; W. P. Martin, Boston; Henry C. Peakes, California; Charles Land, San Francisco; C. H. Toll, Augusta; George Roland, Boston; Edward Tilden, Toronto; C. E. Linsley, New York; H. Johnston, Mississippi; E. D. Payne, Ohio; W. C. Blinn, Rockford; A. Y. Comstock, New York.... *Tremont House*—Roswell Hart, Rochester; John Miller, Samuel Cooke, A. Simmonds, England; James M. Cox, Massachusetts; J. M. Cobb, Beloit; J. Elwood, Texas; W. H. McElroy, Detroit; J. S. McLaughlin, Wheeling; James Lanchaim, Cincinnati; J. F. Lobdell, New York.

FOREIGN.

Arguments in the Von Arnim Case at Berlin.

Other Heavy Failures Announced in London.

English Objections to the Proposed St. Petersburg Conference.

King Oscar's Reception at the German Capital.

An Unparalleled Volcanic Disturbance in Iceland.

Several Hundred Lives Lost, and 10,000 People Rendered Homeless.

GERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Prussian Diet closed to-day.

In the trial of Count Von Arnim, counsel for the prosecution urged that a criminal offense had been committed with regard to the two series of documents, for the retention of which the Municipal Court had acquitted the defendant. He demanded a sentence of two-and-a-half years' imprisonment. Both sides pleaded the incompetency of the Municipal Court. The counsel for the defense made this the ground for demanding that the sentence of that Court be annulled.

The Public Prosecutor demanded the imprisonment of the Count, because he was guilty of embezzlement in abstracting documents received in his official capacity.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Worden and the officers of the American squadron had an audience of the Crown Prince to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The American rifle team remained at their hotel to-day. There is no abatement in the enthusiasm. To-morrow they will shoot a match for the purpose of selecting four shots to form a team to compete for the Ireland challenge shield. They are in receipt of numerous invitations to banquets, etc.

DUBLIN, June 16.—Gentlemen composing the American Rifle Team have been elected honorary members of all the leading clubs of the city. After practice to-morrow, four of the Americans will be selected to compete for the all Ireland challenge shield.

MORE FAILURES.

LONDON, June 16.—The firm of Rainbow & Holberton, of St. Helen's place, London, has failed in consequence of the suspension of Alexander Collie & Co. Their liabilities are estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000.

The *Echo* announces the suspension of Robert Benson & Co., on account of the Forthergill failures and because remittances from the United States were withheld.

LONDON, June 17—3:30 a. m.—The liabilities of Robert Benson & Co. will exceed one million sterling.

IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons to-night the Permissive bill was rejected by a vote of 371 to 88.

The steamer Wisconsin, for New York, took out 100 Mormons, half Germans, and the remainder natives of Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, June 16.—Wilson (Conservative) has been elected to Parliament from West Suffolk.

FRANCE.

CHURCH CORNER-STONE LAID.

PARIS, June 16.—The Archbishop of Paris to-day laid the foundation-stone of a new church on the heights of Montmartre, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The ceremonies were solemn and imposing. The attendant throng indulged in frequent cries of "Long live His Holiness Pius IX!" The Duc de Nemours and many other persons of rank were present.

ITALY.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE TIBER.

ROME, June 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Gen. Garibaldi's bill for the improvement of the Tiber passed with slight amendments by a vote of 198 to 57.

SPAIN.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, June 16.—Advices from Santander represent that the political situation in Madrid causes increasing uneasiness. There is a rumor, which is not confirmed, that the Carlists are about to bombard Bilbao.

THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

ENGLISH OBJECTIONS TO IT.

VIENNA, May 30.—The project of the St. Petersburg Conference on the International Laws of War seems to be kept in abeyance. As yet, Austria, Germany, France, Italy, and Sweden have signified their readiness to be parties to it. Four of these Powers have given in simply their adhesion, while Germany has, at the same time, sent in the amendments which she means to make to the preliminary stipulation of the Protocols signed last year in Brussels. England, as it is well known, has decided to take no part in the Conference at St. Petersburg, while none of the smaller powers have as yet returned any answer either way. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely practicable to take any further steps in the matter, or to call together the Conference, as it had been projected, for this summer; not only as an International War Code could only be of value if it was recognized by all the States of Europe, but as, except Sweden, for the moment, only the large military powers of the Continent could be relied upon confidently to participate in the Conference the apprehensions already entertained by England and the smaller powers that, by the introduction of an international war code, the large military powers would gain in case of war, at the expense of the weaker States, would only be strengthened. As it is felt that it was the opposition of England which has been in the way of the realization of the favorite scheme of the Emperor Alexander, and that, this once removed, the small States would soon give up theirs, fresh efforts will be made to overcome the objections of England, and the hope has not been given up that this may be possible, by so framing the invitation that by accepting it England would in no wise do prejudice to the position which it has taken up in this matter. The presence of English representatives at the Conference even as spectators seems to be laid great stress upon.

ICELAND.

TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

Correspondence New York Sun.

LONDON, June 12.—About six weeks ago there was a heavy rain of ashes and cinders along the northern coast of Norway, covering the ground several inches deep. Investigation revealed the fact that these strange materials, coming from a northwesterly direction like immense clouds through the air, were of volcanic origin. It was at once thought that there must have been an eruption of Mt. Hecla in Iceland. A steamer was dispatched from Copenhagen, and that vessel has returned from Rejkjavik with news of an unparalleled disaster. It seems that the outbreak began on Christmas, and has continued ever since with scarce any interruption. For seven weeks before Christmas the inhabitants were terrified by subterranean noises like thunder, which extended through nearly two-thirds of the island. Early in January followed earthquakes in all directions, and at last, an old extinct volcano near Vatrayaknd opened, and for four weeks continued to eject immense quantities of liquid fire, lava, ashes, and a muddy fluid mass at boiling heat. The village, and some smaller hamlets and farms within a radius of 20 miles, were destroyed, and over 1,000 people had to flee for their lives.

After four weeks this volcano ceased, but at that moment another extinct volcano, nearly 100 miles away, near Myvatu, sent its burning mass upon the peaceful habitations around. This eruption lasted for several weeks, the Village of Myvatu became a prey to the fiery elements, and the whole country for more than 50 miles around was devastated. More than 800 of the people are reported as having been rendered homeless. Early in March there seemed to be a general upheaval of the earth in the whole central portion of the island; new mounds, as it were, rose to the surface, some to a height of several hundred feet and over 1,000 feet in diameter at the base, amid tremendous shocks of thundering beneath. They split open at the top and vomited forth their burning contents upon the surface around them, covering a distance of 200 miles. Ten thousand people are said to have lost nearly all their possessions, and the remainder, who live nearer to and along the coasts, some 40,000 in number, are themselves too poor to support such a vast number of needy people. Several hundred persons are also reported to have perished. The world-renowned Geysers have dried up since the terrible eruption began, and instead of water, these mysterious funnels emit immense quantities of hot smoke and ashes, which, during the night, rising several thousand feet into the air, appear like gigantic columns of flameless fire, visible for hundreds of miles. It is said that no historic record of any volcanic eruption anywhere in the world compares with this, either in territory over which it extends, the number of newly-opened craters, or the time of its duration. The Copenhagen Government has issued an appeal for aid to the sufferers.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

HIS VISIT TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 1.—Yesterday King Oscar personally conferred the Order of the Seraph, the highest order in Sweden, upon Prince Bismarck. The Imperial Chancellor had previously been received by the Queen of Sweden. He will be present at the Royal dinner to-day.

BERLIN, June 2.—King Oscar has presented to the Emperor William an historically-remarkable medal of bravery, accompanying the gift with the observation that a similar mark of distinction had not been, and probably would not be, conferred during his reign.

The *North German Gazette* publishes the following as the text of the toast proposed by the King of Sweden at the luncheon given yesterday at the barracks of the Grenadier Guards:

Allow me, your Majesty, to express my thanks. Your Majesty has given me from my youth so many proofs of love and friendship, and afforded me on the present occasion such a kindly reception, that I hope the brotherhood of our armies may ever become more closely knit and exist hand in hand with the union of our peoples. Long live the Emperor and King of Prussia!

Referring to the visit of the King and Queen of Sweden to Berlin the *Correspondence* states that, on the Prussian Ministers being presented to him, His Majesty particularly expressed the sympathy and approval which, as an ardent Protestant, he bestowed upon all the steps taken by the Prussian Government with regard to politico-ecclesiastical questions.

On the occasion of the inspection of the Grenadier Guard barracks by the Emperor and the King of Sweden yesterday, the officers of the regiment gave a luncheon in honor of their Majesties. The Emperor proposed the health of his Royal guest in the following terms:

Your Majesty will permit me in this strictly military circle to express my thanks for the evident interest which you have displayed in my army, and particularly in the inspection of the Guards. In the name of this corps I drink to the health of His Majesty of Sweden and Norway.

King Oscar replied in very cordial terms, expressing the sincere gratification he had derived from his stay in the Prussian capital and the hearty welcome everywhere accorded him. He attached especial value, however, to the many tokens of personal friendship which he had received from the Emperor William since their first meeting at St. Petersburg nearly thirty years ago, at the wedding of the Grand Duchess Olga. The King concluded by proposing the health of the Imperial host.

After witnessing the performance at the theatre last night the King, accompanied by the Emperor and the Royal family, attended a soiree given by Baron Von Schleinitz, Minister of the Royal Household.

Yesterday the Emperor personally presented to His Majesty the Collar of the Hohenzollern Family Order.

The King of Sweden left Berlin at a quarter to 10 this morning by special train for Dresden. The Emperor and the Crown Prince accompanied His Majesty from the Royal Castle to the railway station, where the Royal Princes, Field-Marshal von Manteuffel, and several Generals were present to take leave.

The Emperor and the King took leave of each other in a very cordial manner.

DRESDEN, June 2.—King Oscar arrived here at 12:45 p. m. to-day. He was received at the station by the Queen of Sweden, the King and Queen of Saxony, and Prince and Princess George of Saxony, who cordially saluted His Majesty.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, June 2.—In an article on the Earl of Derby's reply to Earl Russell, in the House of Lords last Monday, the *Journal des Debats* says:

The German newspapers are continually alluding to the union of the three Northern Empires as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace; but the new union between England and Russia appears to us of far greater consequence.

The *Debats* hopes that England and Russia will continue to allow no power to disturb the peace of Europe. All the newspapers to-day comment in the same sense upon the Earl of Derby's declaration, and express gratitude for the intervention of England and Russia.

VIENNA, June 2.—Nearly all the Vienna papers, commenting to-day upon Lord Derby's reply to Lord Russell last Monday, express surprise that no allusion was made to the attitude of Austria during the recent crisis.

RUMORS AS TO AN IMPERIAL MEETING AT EMS.

VIENNA, May 31.—There are again fresh reports about an interview of the three Emperors at Ems. Nothing is known here in the best-informed quarters about such an intention. There is no ground for proposing such a meeting from this side, while no intimation, much less an invitation, has come hitherto from the other side. M. Nowikoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has just returned from Ems, where he has been paying his respects to the Czar; but, as far as can be ascertained, he has not brought such an invitation either.

THE POPE.

SPEECHES OF HIS HOLINESS.

PARIS, June 1.—On receiving a deputation of Roman ladies a few days ago, the Pope, according to a Florence Ultramontane paper, declared his determination to make no compromise with the oppressors of the Church and the Holy See, in spite of the counsels which certain Catholics, or self-styled Catholics, forwarded to him. All his confidence, he said, was in the mercy of God, who would certainly come to his aid and deliver him from the hands of his enemies without its being necessary for him to stoop to such degradation. Yesterday, on receiving a benefit society, the Pope spoke strongly against the new Recruiting Law in Italy. To-day he was waited upon by a large number of pilgrims from the diocese of Clermont. In reply to their address he alluded to the image of the Virgin at Clermont having been restored by the thief who carried it off in consequence of his terror at the appearance before him of the Virgin herself. He hoped that in these days also sinners would be converted at the gracious appeal of Mary, and would thus be changed from lions into lambs. He extolled France for its Catholic workmen's clubs, which might with much reason be called the Army of God. The Pope, who had previously received the Queen Dowager of Sweden, is reported to be in excellent health.

BELGIUM.

MORE RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

ANTWERP, June 1.—This morning some students of the Athenæum blew out the candles which were lighted at the windows of several houses in honor of the passage of the *Viaticum*, borne by priest to the sick. A number of women who witnessed this proceeding attacked the students, and the latter fled. The police interfered and the scuffle was unattended by any important consequences. Throughout the day, however, there were large assemblages of people in the streets, and the crowd took up a threatening attitude, standing armed with sticks in front of the Athenæum. The students, on leaving, had to be escorted by police.

This evening the crowd has been immense. The streets are guarded and barred by detachments of police. The windows of the Athenæum have been broken and there have been individual fights in different places. The Burgomaster and Sheriffs were present on the scene, and it is reported that several arrests have been made.

SWITZERLAND.

EXPULSION OF CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICS.

BERNE, June 1.—The Swiss Federal Council has requested the Government of the Canton of Berne to withdraw within two months hence its decree expelling Roman Catholic ecclesiastics from the Jura districts.

OBITUARY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—News is received in this city of the death of the Rev. William Arnott, the eminent author and divine, which took place on the 3d inst. at his residence in Edinburg, Scotland.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Convention at Philadelphia.

Applications for Admission and Notices of Intended Withdrawal.

Congress Requested to Pass a General Shipping Act.

The Tennessee and Mobile Bay Canal Scheme Turned Out of Doors.

Weights and Measures—Banking.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—The President called the Board to order at 10 a. m., and stated that at the meeting of the Executive Council last night Charles Randolph was unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the National Board.

Applications for admission to the Board were received from the Boards of Trade of Davenport, Ia., Cincinnati, and others, and Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and referred to the Committee on Credentials, which subsequently reported that they had approved the credentials of the Davenport Board of Trade, and Waldo M. Potter, its delegate, took his seat.

The delegates of the New York Board of Trade were permitted to take seats and join in the debate, but not to vote.

WISH TO WITHDRAW.

Requests of the following bodies that they have permission to withdraw from the National Board of Trade were granted: Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, Cincinnati Board of Trade, and the Boards of Trade of Salem, Buffalo, and Oswego.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The resolution memorializing Congress to establish a Bureau of Internal Improvement analogous to the Coast Survey, to make preliminary surveys and suggest a comprehensive and thorough system of improvements, was taken up. The Board adjourned yesterday pending the following substitute:

That all internal improvements made by the Government should be strictly national in their character, and not otherwise, and be made in the order of their importance to the people of the whole Union.

Mr. Bayard, of Baltimore, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute was placed on its final passage.

After discussion, Mr. Bayard withdrew his motion to reconsider, and moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The subject of the improvement of the Mississippi River levees was indefinitely postponed after Mr. Covington, of Cincinnati, said he thought the Federal Government had no more to do with the levees of the Mississippi than with the Jersey flats.

POSTAL REFORM—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The subject of reduction and uniformity in postal rates was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Henry of New York, Holton of Milwaukee, and Eggleston of Cincinnati.

The fifth subject, favoring the establishment of a postal telegraph, was referred to the Committee on Postage Rates.

The sixth proposition, uniformity in weights and measures, was taken up, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Government at Washington be requested to invite the Governments of Great Britain and Continental Europe to appoint Commissioners to meet in consultation with a like Commission to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the antique way of measuring by cubics should, when practicable, be substituted by measure by weight.

GENERAL SHIPPING ACT.

The seventh proposition, requesting Congress to amend the Shipping act of 1872, and the fifteenth proposition, the United States Steamboat law, were considered together, and it was resolved that Congress be memorialized to pass an act creating a Commission to report a bill with reference to the enactment of a general shipping act, and for other purposes.

ST. LOUIS REPORTS.

A communication was received from Barton Able, President of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, stating that that body would not withdraw from the National Board.

On motion, the resolution authorizing the withdrawal of St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was reconsidered, and voted down.

The subject of the amendment to the act of 1851, relative to collisions on rivers, was discussed, and referred to the Executive Committee.

TRANSPORTATION.

"The evils and abuses in the transportation business" was the next subject discussed. On motion, the subject of bills of lading was referred to the Committee consisting of Bayard, Wetsinger, and Grosvenor.

The subject of rates of transportation was referred to a special committee, viz.: Thorborgh, Eggleston, Levi, Edson, and Potter.

The succeeding proposition was that submitted by the Board of Trade of Mobile, proposing that the National Government shall open without delay uninterrupted water communication between the Tennessee River and the deep waters of Mobile Bay.

Mr. Price, of Mobile, advocated the proposition in an address of great length, in which he urged that it was of national importance as much as for any local benefit. This gentleman also offered a substitute for the original resolution providing that, instead of the Government superintending or paying for the proposed water-course, the Board of Trade should declare for its expediency, the enterprise then to be conducted by private capital.

Messrs. Hayes and Bayard opposed the whole project, as one in which the Government should not interfere.

A motion by Mr. Bayard to indefinitely postpone the subject was agreed to.

BANKING.

The next proposition was an amendment to the National Banking law, submitted by the Board of Trade of Chicago. After a brief discussion, the resolution was submitted to a vote and lost.

After various amendments to the Constitution of the National Board, the Convention adjourned to reassemble at quarter past 9 to-morrow morning, to visit in a body the new Masonic temple.

The proposition relative to the resumption of specie payments, submitted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, has been made the special order of business for to-morrow.

CROPS AND HOPPERS.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 16.—The locusts throughout this region began to take flight on Friday last. Immense swarms of them were observed moving in a northwestern direction. Their instinct seems to be to travel towards the northwest, but occasionally unfavorable winds drive them out of their course. Very few of the pests now remain in this place. Advices from all parts of Northwestern and Southwestern Kansas are to the effect that very few of them have descended, and consequently the splendid crops throughout that vast region are as promising as before the locusts came here. In fully five-sixths of the State the prospects for an immense harvest were never more favorable. It is estimated that the Arkansas Valley will produce 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Northwestern Kansas as much more in rye, barley, oats, and corn. The devastations of the locusts have been confined to a strip about 40 miles wide along the eastern part of this State. In the eastern portion of this county the destruction of crops has been total. The General Government should appoint a Commission to study the habits of the locusts, ascertaining where they come from, and where they have gone, and obtain full information concerning them. It is known that all leaving this country were covered with parasites, and it is believed that these parasites destroy them, but there is a very general feeling that too little is known of the pests, and it is the duty of the Government to appoint a competent Commission for the study of their habits. Senator Ingalls has telegraphed to the Secretary of War, asking him to direct military and signal officers throughout the Northwest to observe and report their movements.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says a terrific storm of wind, rain, and hail passed over the central portion of the State this evening, doing great damage to crops. Reports come from Lexington, Lafayette County, of the appearance of millions of toads in that vicinity. The farmers are appalled at the prospect of damage by grasshoppers and toads.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 16.—The bounty plan of operating against grasshoppers was suspended in Blue Earth County Saturday, after about $26,000 had been paid for 15,000 bushels. The county authorities claimed that hoppers were being brought to them from Nicollet and Sibley Counties, where no bounty was paid.

Delegates from the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce yesterday visited St. Peter, and persuaded the people and County Board to offer a bounty. Sibley County has probably done the same, and the work of destroying the pests is again vigorously pursued. The hoppers have now about half-developed wings, and what remain will rise about the first of next week. Those captured are mostly killed in being sacked and carried like wheat, but their destruction is made sure by spreading lime over them when they are emptied in trenches for burial. The 15,000 bushels brought into market were buried on the same ground where a trench was dug for the thirty-eight Indians executed in 1862.

The chinch-bug has made its appearance in various parts of the country, and is said to be doing much harm. Considerable rye in the Town of Waupun has been plowed under, and the land sowed to buckwheat, or planted to corn.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., June 16.—Harvest in some parts of this county will be commenced in a few days, and next week most of the wheat will be ripe enough to cut. The army-worm, notwithstanding the rains, is making sad havoc with the meadows, and the wheat-fields are not benefited by the close trimming done by the worms. Corn is looking well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 16.—Early this morning a violent thunder-storm passed over Shelbina, Mo., causing great destruction of fences and forest trees in that locality; but little damage was done to property in the village. At Shelbyville, 8 miles north of Shelbina, several buildings were demolished. The crops were not sufficiently advanced to be much injured, while the rain caused great mortality among the chinch-bugs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUQUOIN, Ill., June 16.—A terrific thunder and rain storm, accompanied by a violent north wind, passed over this vicinity this forenoon. It lasted for one hour, and, although very heavy, no great damage was done in the city. Shade, fruit, and forest trees suffered greatly. The roofs of several buildings were partially blown off. At Marion, the storm blew down the walls of the new Christian Church, and unroofed several houses. Southwest of here the forests suffered great damage. Near Jonesboro, a bridge on the Chicago & St. Louis narrow-Gauge Railroad was washed away. It is storming here again to-night, but with not as much force as this morning. The wheat-crops will undoubtedly suffer severely.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—The results of the relief movement exhibited itself to-day in an unusual number of farmers who applied for and obtained grain for seed and provisions. The country in this vicinity looks discouraging enough, but the farmers are hopeful, and are busy planting, and though the grasshoppers are not entirely gone they are nearly so. It is true that some are yet hatching, but no material damage will be done by them. Nearly $5,000 of the $7,000 subscribed has been paid in, about one third of which is already distributed. Outside of the grasshopper range the crops are splendid, and there will be a large yield.

A serious hail and rain-storm prevailed in the central part of this State this afternoon. Hailstones 2 inches in circumference fell freely, beating down the crops pretty badly in many places.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, June 16.—Grasshoppers, in still greater numbers than any day yet, have been flying at a very great height northwest throughout this State to-day. The damage thus far is comparatively small, and it is only in occasional localities that any damage is done. Market gardens around here have suffered extensively. The weather is extremely warm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 16.—Myriads of grasshoppers are passing over the city to-day in a northeasterly direction. Prof. Aughrey estimates the cloud as being a mile thick. As yet, they have shown no signs of coming down in this vicinity, but it is feared that they will. The crops here are looking exceedingly well, and it is hoped they will be spared a grasshopper invasion.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 16.—Notwithstanding the favorable season, farmers in Shiawassee County prognosticate that wheat will not be more than half a crop, and apples will be a failure. Spring crops are looking splendid. Reports in other directions are favorable.

POLITICAL.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—A large number of delegates, representing every county in Ohio, are here in readiness for the State Democratic Convention to-morrow. Gov. Allen will be nominated by acclamation. S. F. Cary and S. F. Hunt, both of Hamilton County, are prominently mentioned for Lieutenant-Governor, with the chances strongly in favor of Cary. It may be that the contest between these candidates will necessitate a third man, which will be Robert E. Reese, of Hocking.

There are seven candidates for State Auditor, E. M. Green, of Shelby, and E. Eshelman, of Wayne, being the most prominent.

There are five candidates for Treasurer, nine for Attorney-General, and four for Supreme Judge. The indications now are that T. O. Ashburn, of Clermont, will be nominated for the latter office.

There has been much talk about the platform, and from all these crude suggestions indications are that the platform will in substance adopt the financial plan of last year; will declare that the Democratic party made the Constitution and free schools, and will cherish and defend them; will declare against a third-term and the union of Church and State.

The Hon S. S. Cox, of New York, upon invitation of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Columbus, addressed an audience of about 2,000 persons at the City-Hall this evening upon the political issues of the day. The speech was enthusiastically received. A short speech was also made by Gov. Allen.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—The Senatorial Convention in the Twelfth District met here to-day, and nominated Wm. Miller, of Columbus, for State Senator.

MINNESOTA STATE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—The State Reform Temperance Convention convened in this city to-day. About fifty delegates were present, and, after adopting a platform of principles, placed in nomination the following State ticket: For Governor, Prof. R. F. Hueston, of Nobles County; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. B. Tuttle, of Anoka County; for Secretary of State, John H. Stevens, of Hennepin County; for Chief-Justice, Sherman Page, of Mower County; for Attorney-General, C. M. McCarthy, of Ramsey County; for State-Auditor, Asa B. Hutchinson, of McLean County; for State-Treasurer, H. D. Brown, of Freeborn County; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, P. A. Jewell, of Wabasha County; for Railroad Commissioner, A. W. Greeley, of Hennepin county.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys and lakes stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain west of Lake Michigan.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 16.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther
6:53 a. m.	29.93	54	87	N. E., gentle.	.02	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.95	56	87	N. E., fresh..	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.93	63	72	N. E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.90	62	66	N. E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.89	57	87	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.90	56	87	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.

Max. thermometer, 63; min. thermometer, 52.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 16.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Chicago....	29.90	56	N. E., gentle	.02	Clear.
Cheyenne..	29.95	65	S., light.....	.....	Fair.
Cleveland..	29.93	65	N. E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati..	29.83	73	N. E., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.95	48	N. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Breckenr'ge	29.79	67	S. E., brisk.	1.86	Cloudy.
Escanaba ..	29.94	55	N., fresh.....	.....	Threat'ning.
Ft. Gibson.	29.83	88	S., fresh.....	.....	Clear.
Keokuk....	29.78	75	E., fresh.....	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.76	79	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse ..	29.92	60	N., fresh.....	.02	Heavy rain.
Milwaukee.	29.94	56	E., gentle ...	.....	Clear.
Omaha.....	29.79	70	N. E., brisk.	.36	Cloudy.
Toledo.....	29.93	65	E., gentle....	.....	Clear.

Three persons only have passes on the New York Central Railroad: John B. Jervis, of Rome, N. Y., first engineer of the road, his wife, and Gov. Kimball, of West Point. They are of solid silver.

WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Chicago Custom-House Commission Submitted to Secretary Bristow.

The Demolition of the Structure Said to Be Recommended.

Arrangements for Counting the Gold in the National Treasury.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The Chicago Custom-House Commission have finished their report. It was handed this morning to Supervising Architect Potter, and by him it was immediately read to the Secretary. The report is quite compact, and of itself will not occupy more than two columns of THE TRIBUNE. Accompanying the report is quite a mass of exhibits, consisting of surveys, chemical analysis of the stone, and the technical details of the operations of the Commission, which are summarized in the report. Gen. Bristow says to-night that he shall not permit any of the report to be made public for at least two weeks, and possibly not all of it at that time. Before commencing the consideration of the recommendations of the report, Gen. Bristow will wait for the report of Supervising Architect Potter, which has not yet been completed.

POTTER'S REPORT.

Potter is now engaged in drafting the form of his report, and will commence the detailed work of its preparation to-morrow. He has waited until the report of the Commission was finished before commencing his own. It is certain that the report of the Commission and Potter will agree in all substantial particulars. Gen. Bristow, there is no doubt, intends to consult the President and the Attorney-General before giving publicity to the subject matter of the report. As the President will not be here before July 1, and as Gen. Bristow will be entirely occupied in the reorganization of the Treasury Department incident to the operations of the Kellogg bill, he is not likely to see the President before that time.

Mr. Potter's report will probably be finished this week. Although the persons who have any knowledge of the report of the Committee are still under injunctions of secrecy, and are remarkably reticent, there is no doubt whatever as to the general scope of the report, that

THE WALLS MUST COME DOWN.

Speculations as to the conclusions of the report concerning the stone are not so well founded, but there is good reason to think the Commission consider the Buena Vista stone of the quality which has been sent to the Chicago Custom-House building unsuited for the purpose. It is certain that the chemical analysis which has been ordered by the Secretary conclusively shows that the stone in the Chicago building has not sufficient resisting power against frost. A person who has read the report says that if the premises are granted no fair-minded man can avoid accepting the conclusions. The premises are doubtless the facts which have long been patent to the Chicago public.

The Commissioners leave for their homes to-night. It is not certain that the report comprehends all the damaging rumors concerning the stone which have been brought privately to the attention of the Secretary, but it contains enough to be unpleasant reading for the interested parties, and to furnish groundwork for the inevitable Congressional investigation.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The report of Gen. S. W. Smith, George B. Post, and O. W. Norcross, the Commission appointed by Secretary Bristow to examine the condition of the new Custom-House building at Chicago, was submitted to the Secretary to-day. The Secretary declined to say anything in regard to the conclusions reached by the Commission. He requested Mr. Potter to prepare his report on the same subject, and submit it as early as possible, and after examining that in connection with the report of the Commission he will decide what shall be done in the matter. Potter will have his report ready for the Secretary by the end of the present week. It is said that the Commission recommends the demolition of the present structure and erection of one upon new foundations.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE TRIAL OF HINDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The trial of Hinds, the mail contractor, on the charge of corrupting Government officials, is making rapid progress. The indications are now, however, that Hinds will escape conviction on technicalities. The officials of the Post-Office Department doubt whether there is any law which fully covers Hinds' case, and the local prosecuting officers have been by no means as vigorous as they might be. Hinds threatens very serious things if he is convicted. Among other things, he says that he does not propose to go behind the bars alone.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

The Commissioners to treat with the Sioux will receive $8 per day and the necessary expenses. They expect to commence work about July 1, and may be occupied six weeks. Secretary Delano to-day revoked, by telegram from Mt. Vernon, O., the appointment of Joe W. Dwyer as Secretary of the Commission, and ordered the appointment in his stead of John S. Collins, post trader at Fort Laramie. The reason of the removal of Dwyer was not stated.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that an award for Alabama claims cannot be assigned, and that the warrant must first be issued to make the assignment valid.

TREASURER NEW

is expected here this evening. He will immediately commence arrangements for having the money counted in the Treasury. The new Treasurer is obliged to receipt for all cash on hand, and for the issue of Government bonds and the bonds of National Banks deposited as security for circulation. It is now estimated that the counting will not take more than ten days. There will probably be two countings, one in the interest of New and one on behalf of Gen. Spinner. Some of the sealed packages which contain as large an amount as $1,000,000 have not been opened for years. The amount of money in the vault is about $40,000,000. The amount of gold kept in the Department is about $2,000,000, the greater portion of the gold reserve being kept at the New York Sub-Treasury.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props Huron City, Salina, Sovereign, Sanilac, Hayward, Consort.

UP—Props Arctic, City of Detroit, Ontario, Westford, Philo and consort; schrs Reindeer, Riverside, J. L. Austin, David Stewart, Empire State.

WIND—Northwest, light.

WEATHER—Fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 16.—DOWN—Props Pacific, Annie L. Craig, Scotia No. 2; schrs Russian, George Sherman, John R. Bentley.

UP—Props Holland, Barnum, Germania and consort, Evergreen City and barges; schrs Sunnyside, Gold Hunter, Mary Gerritt.

WIND—Northeast, gentle; weather fine.

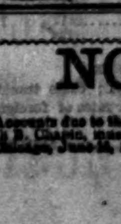
LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at............	9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until.......	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at..............	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at..............................	10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until.......	11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at...........................	9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at............	9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday..................	7 p. m.

☞ Dock foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

OIL TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN'S

OIL TANKS,

WITH

MEASURING PUMP.

47 & 49 West Lake St.

CHICAGO.

☞ Send for Catalogue.

NOTICE.

NOTICE,

Accounts due to the firm of Chapin & Stetson, or to Josiah B. Chapin, must be paid to the undersigned only.

Chicago, June 16, 1875. JOSIAH B. CHAPIN.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Price of New York Exchange Affected by Shipments of Produce—Currency Moving Countryward.

Activity in Breadstuffs---Wheat Declined Three and a Half Cents --Corn Easier---Provisions Weak.

The Markets Unsettled by Reported Failures in England---Latest Foreign and Domestic Market Reports.

Arrival and Departure of Vessels, and Other Marine News of Importance.

FINANCIAL.

The stereotyped features of the loan market remain without alteration. The fluctuations of prices on the Board of Trade have not affected business at the banks, and the effect of the unusual fine weather in stimulating retail trade did not reach into financial circles. The merchants are steadily pursuing their policy of contracting their operations, clearing credits, and accommodating themselves in all ways to the tendencies of trade.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to the regular customers of the banks, with concessions of several per cent when the borrower is such that he can make his own terms.

On the street, the characteristics of business are not different from those among the banks. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange remains weaker, with a supply gradually increasing as shipments of produce eastward are extended. Sales were made at 50c premium between banks for $1,000.

There is a steady but not considerable movement of currency to the country, mainly to the wheat regions.

The clearings were $3,800,000.

THE RAILROAD COMPROMISE.

None of the details of the agreement between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio have been authoritatively made public, and a suspicion seems to be creeping into the New York mind that the compromise may not be to its advantage. Commodore Vanderbilt and the New York Central being left out gives color to the rumor that the two roads in question have united in opposition to the interests of New York, and that there is a conspiracy of Southern interests to absorb the trade of the metropolis. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, after remarking that Mr. Garrett and Mr. Scott really were very little at variance during their struggle, says that "The action of the conference when ratified will not only greatly improve the credit of the two companies immediately interested, but will restore to confidence railway property all over the country. The agreement, if approved as it now stands, is so guarded as to insure lasting peace, it being conditioned for ten years, with such umpirage as seems to make it perpetual."

THE ENGLISH IRON FAILURES.

The London *Times*, which, in its money article of June 1, thought the failures of the Aberdare and Plymouth iron-companies would be followed by results like those of the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. in 1866, believes on the 2d inst. that there is not much danger after all. It says:

The city has been quiet to-day, and, judging from appearances, which are sometimes deceptive, the rumors which lasted for some ten days may, and probably have been, the salvation of many who set vigorously to work curtailing their liabilities, selling their securities, calling in their money, and increasing their cash balances, as we shall see again by the next bank return. Everything depends upon the circumstances in which the market found itself to-day in this respect after the revelations of yesterday, and those who wisely acted upon the warning they by good luck chanced to get will, perhaps, think it better banking in future to have less money at call and more in the till, as it is not often that the negotiations for carrying on a concern which has been bankrupt for fifteen years are so protracted as those which ended abortively yesterday.

The *Daily News* put the stoppages in their proper place as part only of those that have been occurring throughout the year, and they "throw light upon the great weakness in the iron trade, which has been the subject of a great adverse fluctuation during the last two years. So far, few incidents are more natural or probable at a time like this. If the prosperity of the iron trade in 1871 and 1872 was beyond precedent the subsequent fall in price and consequent loss to all holders of iron have been immense."

FAILURES IN CANADA.

The business embarrassments in Montreal and Quebec which have been gathering for some time culminated in some heavy bankruptcies. The extensive trading firm of H. Davis & Co. lately failed in Montreal, and the *Herald* of that city published a list of over a hundred of its creditors, whose claims vary from $1,000 to $48,000. Several other failures followed, among them that of the dry-goods firm of Empey, Johnson & Co., who were entangled with the Davis firm to the extent of $168,000. Another great failure seriously discomposed business men in Quebec, as it was also felt in Montreal, viz.: that of the long-standing, respectable leather firm of O. Richardson & Sons. They owe $250,000, and offer 50 per cent. In Ontario the small demand for all timber and wooden productions and their low prices, as well as those of wheat, have made trade very dull and money very scarce in that region.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The statistics of our diminishing foreign trade are calling out lugubrious comments from the newspapers. It is pleasant to be able to call attention to one bright thread in this "embroidery of gloom." The New England commercial journals are congratulating their readers on an increase of the exports of the manufactures of the Eastern States. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* finds that the exports of manufactures of the first ten months of 1875 are $42,806,000 against $34,512,000 in 1874. This growth of the foreign demand for our products has been visible for the last two years. It is due to a variety of causes, such as the natural development of our industries, and the fall in prices. This trade enables Boston to be an exception to the general exhibit of declining exports, and makes its exports for the first five months of 1875 greater than those of the same period of 1874. Some of the items of the increase in exports are in cotton goods, which have mounted in the last ten months, for the whole country, from $2,370,000 to $3,380,000; and steel goods, which rose from $2,685,000 to $5,390,000. The London papers openly avow that their iron manufacturers have lost command of the American market, and have good reason to fear the competition of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois in English markets.

SHORTAGES AND THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The operations of the Redemption Agency have been mistakenly called in question on account of the recent loss of $47,000 in Treasurer Spinner's office. There has also been some talk of "shortages" in the Redemption Agency. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has investigated the Redemption Agency, and thus describes it:

The work is performed in one room, to which no one except the counters and clerks in charge of the money have access. The packages are given out one by one, and the counters are required to receipt for each package received by them. No counter is permitted, under any circumstances, to have more than one package upon her desk at the same time. No two counters are ever permitted to work upon the same package. In case a short is discovered, it is immediately reported to the teller, who verifies the contents of the strap, and, in case the shortage is of any considerable amount, the whole remittance is carefully recounted by another counter. The only remaining question is as to the honesty of the counter. Upon this point the officers of the Agency state that the "overs" reported are continually and largely in excess of the "shorts," and that all of the counters in the Agency have frequently reported "overs" varying in amount from $1 to $3,000. This would seem to be conclusive as to the honesty of the counters, for, if they were disposed to pilfer, they would be more likely to take the "overs," concerning which no question could be raised, than to report a package short which was not actually so. An account is kept in the Agency of the "shorts" and "overs" reported, and of the counters by whom they are reported, which is open to the inspection of any bank officer who desires to see it. The large shortage reported by the Agency have been acknowledged in nearly every case. Every shortage of over $100 has been acknowledged to be the error of the bank that sent the money, and there are only two banks that have disputed shortages of $100. The loss of the $47,000 occurred in what is known as the cash-room of the Treasury, which has no connection with either of the branches in which currency sent for redemption is counted.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	125½	126
United States 5-20s of '62	117¼	118¼
United States 5-20s of '64	118¼	118¾
United States 5-20s of '65	122	122¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	123¾	124
5-20s of '67—January and July	124¼	125¼
5-20s of '68—January and July	124½	124¾
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States new 5s of '81	118¼	119¼
United States currency 6s	117¼	117¾
Gold was 116¾	[illegible]	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was dull; cable transfers, London, 493; Paris, 516¼. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted: [illegible]

Germany (reichmarks)	94¾@95¼
Belgium (francs)	516¼@512½
Holland (guilders)	41¼@42½
Switzerland (francs)	516¼@512½
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	27½
Austria (paper florins)	44

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	102¼ & int.	103¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	102¼ & int.	103¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	102¼ & int.	103¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. certificates	99 & int.	
Chicago City 6 ℔ ct. certificates	99 & int.	
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds	102¼ & int.	103¼ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	93 & int.	

BANK STOCKS.

For Corn Exchange National 140 is now bid instead of 135.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	235	....
First National Bank	165	175
Fifth National Bank	200	....
Commercial National Bank	160	162½
German National Bank	....	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	140	....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	....	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	....
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	....	108
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co	155	160
Union National Bank	....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

Traders' Insurance Company, which has been in demand at 115 bid, is now in request at 118 bid.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	135	140
City Railway, West Side	127¾	132½
City Railway, North Side	105	....
Traders' Insurance Company	118	....
Chamber of Commerce	77	80
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	140	....
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	79¾	80¼
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company	60	65
Pullman Palace Car Company	94	96
Exposition stock	....	80
District of Columbia 3.65 guar. by U. S.	73¾	74¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Money easy at 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ to 6.

Sterling weaker; 487 for sixty-day and 490 for sight.

Customs receipts, $291,000.

Gold firm 116¾@117. Carrying rates, 1@3; loans were also made flat.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $620,000; clearings, $38,000,000.

The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $1,900,000, of which $1,760,000 was in coin, and the remainder in silver.

The engagements for to-morrow are $75,000, with an expectation that $1,000,000 will be sent. Some bankers look for the shipment of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 on Saturday, and expect that the total export for the week will range from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Governments strong. Railroad mortgages firm. State bonds quiet and strong. Tennessees higher.

The Bunker Hill Centennial and New York yacht race depleted Wall street to-day, and the markets were intensely dull, especially during the afternoon.

The market opened firm and advanced ⅛ to ⅜. Union Pacific advanced from 74⅛ to 74¾; ex-dividend Western Union from 75⅛ to 75¾. At the first call, Pacific Mail declined from 33⅛ to 32⅛, and there was a reaction in the remainder of the list in sympathy. Towards 1 o'clock a partial recovery ensued, but another reaction took place at the second call. Wabash broke from 9 to 7⅛, and recovered to 8. Kansas Pacific advanced from 19½ to 20. The news from Baltimore caused a slight advance, which was not long sustained. Stocks were generally weaker at the close, although the changes were slight, and business very dull. A feature of the day was the strength of investment shares. New Jersey Central advanced to 110; Michigan Central to 68; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 118⅛; Illinois Central to 101⅛; and Morris & Essex to 100.

A cable dispatch to Kiernan's News Agency reports further failures in London, among them Benson & Co., railroad supplies, and Rainbow, Holberton & Co., the latter with liabilities of £125,000. Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co. were the New York correspondents of Benson & Co., and Mr. Kennedy, who is in London, telegraphed this afternoon that all bills drawn by his firm on Benson & Co. would be promptly protected. It is stated that Alexander Collie & Co., of Manchester, England, who failed yesterday, made a great deal of money on blockade-running during our war.

The $657,000 of St. Louis 6 per cent gold bonds placed on the market here have all been taken for investment at a handsome price.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 165,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 6,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, and 12,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122	Coupons, '67	125¼
Coupons, '62	118¼	Coupons, '68	124¾
Coupons, '64	118½	10-40s	119¾
Coupons, '65	121¾	New 5s	118¼
Coupons, new	124	Currency	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	102¼	Virginias, old	37
Tennessees, old	50¼	North Carolina, old	20½
Tennessees, new	50¼	North Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37½		

STOCKS.

Canton	63	St. Paul pfd	55
Western Union Tel	75¾	Wabash	7¾
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	15
Adams Express	100¼	Fort Wayne	99
Wells-Fargo	80½	Terre Haute	5
American	60¼	Terre Haute pfd	19
U. S. Express	44¼	Chicago & Alton	101¼
Pacific Mail	32½	Chicago & Alton pfd	106¼
New York Central	102¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	16¼	Cleve., Cin. & Col	50
Erie pfd	22	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	113
Harlem	133	Lake Shore	64¼
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	4¼
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	83	Illinois Central	101¼
Michigan Central	67	A. & P. Tel	23¼
Northwestern	37¼	Union Pac. stock	74¼
Northwestern pfd	50¼	Central Pac. stock	105¼
Rock Island	102½	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
New Jersey Central	110¼	Del., Lack & W	118¼
St. Paul	32½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Corwin place, 164 ft s of Moore st, w f, 120x100 ft, dated June 16 .... $9,600
The premises No. 1186 Wabash av, dated June 15 13,000
Halsted st, s w cor of Eighteenth st, e f, 27¼x100¼ ft, dated June 16 7,000
Kossuth st, 124 ft e of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 15 1,500
North LaSalle st, n w cor of North av, e f, 344x115 ft, with other property, dated June 7 (Charles V. Dyer to Alonzo Huntington) 70,000
Wilmot av, 174 ft s e of North Oakley st, n e f, 24x100 ft, with buildings, dated June 15 1,450
Commercial st, 218¼ ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 24x123¼ ft, dated June 15 1,000
Orchard st, 496 ft n of North av, e f, 25x130 ft, with buildings, dated June 16 3,000
Illinois st, 170 ft w of Pine st, s f, 20x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 3,300
Emerald st, s e cor of Stearns st, w f, 100x113 ft, dated April 14 4,000
Nebraska st, 203¼ ft w of Loomis st, n f, 30x106½ ft, dated May 12 2,500
Whitehouse place, 48 ft e of Garibaldi st, s f, 24x103¼ ft, with buildings, dated June 2 2,800
Canal st, n w cor of Bunker st, e f, 24¼x100 ft, dated Jan. 10 2,083
Wilcox st, s w cor of Campbell av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 17, 1873 4,000
Wood st, 148 ft n of Division st, e f, 24x95 ft, with buildings, dated June 15 900
McGregor st, 175 ft e of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 850
Congress park, 168 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 24x121¾ ft, dated April 29, 1874 3,500
Halsted st, 122 ft n of Eighteenth st, w f, 26¼x100 ft, with improvements, dated May 12 4,000
Fifth av, 125 7-10 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 20x50 ft, dated June 14 31,500
West Harrison st, w of Congress st, s f, 26x103 ft, dated June 9 1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

South Dearborn st, s e cor of Fifty-second st, w f, 44 43-100x100 ft, dated May 18 .... $600
Champlain av, 191 4-10 ft s of Forty-second st, w f, 50x126 ft, dated June 14 4,000
Lot 2, Block 1 of Johnston's Lot 27, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 12 3,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

West Chicago av, bet Hyman and Richmond avs, 20 acres, dated June 16 (Snyder & Lee to Mary Caroline and Julia Lusk) $50,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1875.	Receipts 1874.	Shipments 1875.	Shipments 1874.
Flour, brls	6,850	5,011	7,241	7,079
Wheat, bu	38,150	65,795	3,613	86,227
Corn, bu	42,874	244,475	90,346	200,693
Oats, bu	36,940	51,860	19,985	14,909
Rye, bu	....	477	....	1,430
Barley, bu	....	350	....	....
Grass seed, lbs	22,830	17,060	51,820	10,991
Flax seed, lbs	1,850	....	480	21,641
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	14,000	750	44,994
Cured meats, lbs	....	123,610	298,430	236,923
Beef, brls	....	....	85	1
Pork, brls	....	....	26	329
Lard, lbs	640	7,360	622,631	44,730
Tallow, lbs	6,025	10,963	....	50,000
Butter, lbs	42,052	107,348	19,705	79,380
Live hogs, No	15,614	18,354	7,070	9,935
Cattle, No	4,461	4,311	2,152	1,635
Sheep, No	215	501	....	....
Hides, lbs	219,937	134,019	127,031	67,641
Highwines, brls	92	209	178	289
Wool, lbs	509,377	312,804	339,548	443,910
Potatoes, bu	1,910	1,843	587	257
Lumber, No. ft	5,803,200	4,193,000	2,680,083	2,316,199
Shingles, No	5,389,000	1,880,000	232,000	1,545,000
Lath, No	1,354,000	140,000	261,780	149,750
Salt, brls	3,475	....	2,693	2,584

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	6,294	....
Poultry, coops	33	....
Game, pkgs	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	992	332
Cheese, bxs	2,194	850
Dried fruits, lbs	20,030	....
Green apples, brls	141	....
Beans, bu	432	293
Hay, tons	80	10
Hops, lbs	16,049	4,800
Fish, pkgs	2,801	243

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 2,418 bu wheat, 300 bu corn, 297 bu rye, 767 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 18 cars No. 1 spring, 63 cars and 145 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do (38 wheat); 32 cars high mixed corn, 92 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (141 corn); 2 cars white oats, 15 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars rejected do (27 oats); 2 cars No. 2 barley. Total (248 cars), 108,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,180 bu wheat, 111,667 bu corn, 7,023 bu oats, 221 bu rye.

The receipts and shipments of the articles named for the week ending June 12 were approximately as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Sugar, lbs	1,463,254	318,490
Sirups, lbs	185,020	29,830
Tea, lbs	104,456	12,264
Coffee, lbs	205,041	16,260
Cotton, lbs	80,999	.....
Tobacco, lbs	353,223	56,440

We referred a few days ago to the uncertainty attending the quotations on lake freights. The situation did not improve since then till yesterday, when the truth was told for once. The nominal rate of 2½c for corn to Buffalo was undoubtedly "cut," as the quotation itself was "cut and dried." It is stated that on Tuesday a charter was made at 2⅛c, and reported at 2¼c, that a Buffalo firm telegraphed here for rates, and was answered "2¼c," but soon afterwards saw a telegram announcing that 2⅛c had been accepted. It is also stated that an order to charter "at the current rates" was filled at 2⅛c, while 2½c was the real rate up to that time. It is rumored that the party who believes he paid ⅛c more than he ought to have paid, is determined to "see about it." So far there has been no action taken by the Board of Trade under its rule to discipline members making false reports, and not a few fictitious quotations are believed to have been made, whether this be a case in point or not.

The leading produce markets were unsettled yesterday, a variety of causes being at work. The general feeling was one of great nervousness. The reported failure of a Canadian bank (the Jacques Cartier) was accompanied by rumors of private advices that two or three prominent firms in London had gone to the wall, and some sales of produce were made here which led to the idea that the sales were necessitated by those failures. The news spread, and weakness continued, a great many selling orders being received from outside. There was an evident fear that the pecuniary disasters on the other side of the Atlantic would be reflected here, and a good many hastened to fortify themselves by lessening the extent of their outstanding contracts, or by calling margines where they had the right to do so. Hence there was more activity, and more margins posted than usual. In the latter part of the session the markets were steadier. The finer weather aided to depress grain,—also the fact that Tuesday's shipments were small, showing prices had been too high to meet the views of shippers.

Dry-goods remain quiet. Stocks are well assorted and ample in summer goods, but thus far the demand for these fabrics has been below the average of other seasons, owing to the unseasonable weather. Still orders are coming in daily by mail and otherwise, and a few warm days would doubtless cause a considerable increase in the volume of business.

Groceries were quiet, and without change in price, though teas, coffees, and, perhaps, some other goods were easy. Sugars were strong. The trade in fruits and nuts was up to the average, but by no means active, and prices were uniformly steady. Fish were unchanged. Butter was selling to the retail trade, and some dealers were shipping low grades on their own account, but the demand on the whole was not large, and the offerings were fully equal to it, so that prices remain about the same as heretofore. Cheese was quiet and unaltered. The demand for bagging was fair at the current prices. Coal was quiet.

The shipments of lumber were again fair, the yards contributing their average quantity. Retail prices are generally adhered to, though the yard-docks are pretty well filled up with stuff. At the sale docks the offerings were liberal, and, with a larger attendance of country dealers, the market was a little more active. In drugs no changes were reported, except for opium and iodide of potassium, both of which were about 25c per pound lower. The demand was fair for the season. Salt was steady. Wool is coming in a little more freely, and moving out fast enough to prevent any material accumulation. Buyers and sellers are about as far apart as ever in their views, and all who can are holding back. Hops were dull and weak. Broom-corn was in light order request, at steady prices. Millet and Hungarian seed are selling quite freely from store, and, if trade comes up to its present volume for a few weeks more, dealers think they will be able to close out the stock of both seeds; hence there is less disposition to cut prices, particularly for Hungarian. But consigned lots are very dull. Green fruits were quiet. Eggs were stronger, and poultry weak, except choice old stock.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the foreign imports at New York for the month of May:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Entered for consumption	$12,716,218	$13,394,984	$10,703,394
Entered for warehousing	12,930,999	12,118,107	10,092,919
Free goods	8,772,153	9,902,841	12,453,830
Specie and bullion	196,821	1,054,630	812,905
Total entered at port	$34,616,191	$36,470,532	$34,063,048
Withdrawn from warehouse	16,806,691	8,251,185	7,012,808

The entries for warehousing are $3,000,000 in excess of the withdrawals, showing that even with diminished receipts at the port, the stock left in bond has increased, the goods not being wanted for immediate consumption.

The volume of exports in May has decreased even more than the imports. The total decrease for the month, as compared with last year, is nearly six millions, of which more than half is in produce and merchandise. They were as follows:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Domestic produce	$24,754,461	$22,781,958	$19,733,016
Foreign merchandise free	222,853	196,911	167,791
Foreign merchandise dutiable	1,275,712	812,868	663,714
Specie and bullion	2,943,583	11,865,511	9,365,251
Total exports	$29,196,609	$35,657,248	$29,969,772
Total exclusive of specie	26,253,026	23,791,737	20,614,521

CALIFORNIA BREADSTUFFS.

A San Francisco exchange says:

The exportation of wheat and flour from the Pacific coast for the year ending with this month will amount to about 10,250,000 centals of wheat, valued at about $16,000,000. The amount in weight does not vary greatly from the exportation of the two previous years, but the money return was nearly $3,000,000 less. The crop about to be harvested will not yield, it is thought, over 6,000,000 centals for export. The shipments of flour for the past year have amounted to 444,000 barrels, of which England and China took three-fourths, and Cape Town and Central America the bulk of the rest. California flour has a wide distribution over the world, partly from the fact that it made a good ballast for the surplus of vessels, which were forced to make up a cargo of such freight as they could. Of the spring clip of wool, 12,817,000 pounds were received in April and May, from which a total clip for the year of 50,000,000 pounds, valued at $12,000,000, is anticipated. This would be an increase of one-third over 1874, as 1874 gave an increase of one-third over 1873.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet and again lower. Hogs were in large supply and very weak, a fact which told rather severely on product. Mess pork was also quoted off. Sellers were rather numerous early, and there was not much demand, except for August deliveries. Later, sellers were not so urgent, and the market assumed a steadier phase, but without much strength. Near the close Liverpool was quoted 6d per 100 lbs lower on lard.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active for August, and a few lots were taken for shipment at a further decline of 10@20c per brl. Sales were reported of 400 brls cash at $18.75@18.90; 2,750 brls seller July at $18.70@18.85; 12,000 brls seller August at $18.85@19.15; and 750 brls seller September at $19.20@19.35. Total, 15,900 brls. The market closed steady at $18.75 for car-lots, cash; $18.70 for July; $18.90 for August; and $19.15@19.20 for September. Other descriptions of pork were entirely neglected.

LARD—Was relatively firm, considering the depressing tone of advices from other points, and the decline in hogs here. The market fell off only 5@10c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 50 tcs cash at $13.00; 1,750 tcs seller July at $12.95@13.00; 8,000 tcs seller August at $13.17½@13.30; and 1,500 tcs seller September at $13.40@13.50. Total, 8,300 tcs. The market closed tame at $12.95@13.00 for cash or July delivery, $13.20@13.22½ for August, and $13.40@13.42½ for September.

MEATS—Were quiet and a shade easier, there being very little demand. Winter cured lots have been little wanted for some time past, the shipments to Europe, though in fair volume, being mostly of summer cure, the supply of which bids fair to be increased by the larger volume of hogs now coming forward. Sales were limited to 20,000 lbs shoulders at 7⅞c; 60,000 lbs short ribs at 11c; 50 boxes middles, and 50 boxes hams, both on private terms. The market closed at 7⅞c for shoulders, cash or seller June; 7⅞@7⅞c do seller July; and 8⅛c do seller August; 10⅞c for long clears, cash or seller June; 11c do seller July, and 11⅛c do seller August; 11c for short ribs, cash or seller June; 11⅛c for do seller July; and 11⅛c for do seller August; 11⅜@11⅝c for short clears, cash or seller June; 11⅛c do seller July; and 11⅞c for do seller August. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than loose. Summer-cured English meats, 11@11¼c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 10⅞@10⅞c. Bacon meats quoted at 13@14c for hams, 9c for shoulders, 12c for short ribs, and 12⅛c for short clears,—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 8@11c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.50 for mess, $9.50 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8⅛@8⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet at former prices. Holders were averse to making concessions, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat, and buyers held off, the purchases being chiefly on local account. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 1,150 brls spring extras, chiefly at $4.62½@4.75; and 100 brls spring superfines on private terms. Total, 1,450 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.75@7.25; common to good do, $5.00@6.50; choice spring extras, $4.62½@4.87½; fair do, shipping grades, $4.30@4.60; Minnesota, $5.25@5.90; patent spring, $6.25@8.00; spring superfines, $3.50@4.00; rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

BRAN—Was in fair demand, and steady at the quotations of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 150 tons at $12.75@13.00 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.50@3.62½ per brl for good, and $24.00@25.00 per ton for coarse. Sales were 10 tons coarse at $25.00.

WHEAT—Was active and very weak, declining 2⅞c from the closing prices of Tuesday, making a total drop of 3½c in twenty-four hours. The British markets were generally quoted stronger, but the news of failures of British houses made sellers here very numerous, and several lots were early placed on the market which were supposed to have been held on English account, and then sold because of the European news. A good many orders were also received to sell on country account. These were probably brought out by the finer weather, and natural reaction from the grasshopper scare of the preceding day. Then came in less favorable reports from Liverpool, and New York was reported dull. Under these things prices declined, but the offerings were all taken, the trading being large. These lots disposed of, the market was steadier for awhile, but another dropping fire of country selling orders came in, and another season of weakness ensued. The shorts covered quite freely, and a fair quantity was taken for shipment, some orders being filled on European account which had been limited too low to permit the purchases to be made previously. Seller July opened at $1.02¼, sold up to $1.03, declined to $1.01¼, rallied to $1.00⅞, fell off to 99⅞c, and closed at 99⅞c. Seller August sold at 99⅞c@$1.03, closing at $1.00⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at 98⅞c@1.00⅛, closing at the inside. Gilt-edged receipts of do closed at 99c. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.02½@1.03. Cash sales were reported of 388,000 bu No. 2 do at 98⅞c@$1.01; 4,000 bu No. 3 do at 95c; 800 bu rejected do at 85c; and 1,400 bu choice, by sample, at $1.05 free on board. Total, 394,200 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair demand and easier, but did not decline so much as the general market. Sales were reported of 20,800 bu at $1.08@1.10 for No. 1, and $1.08 for No. 2.

CORN—Was active and unsettled, but averaged higher, advancing 1⅛c, and falling back to about the same figures as on Tuesday afternoon. The British markets were quoted firm, some being a shade dearer, and New York was firm till towards the close, while our receipts were rather small, and considerably exceeded by the shipments. These facts caused the market to be strong early, and the known weakening in lake freights helped to bring out a good shipping demand, in spite of warmer weather and the European news. Later, the weakness in wheat told upon the corn market, bringing out freer sellers, chiefly for future delivery, and diminishing the desire to buy, which caused the rather severe decline. Seller July opened at 71⅛c, advanced to 71⅞c, and fell off to 70⅛c, closing at 70⅜c. Seller August sold at 72⅛@74c, closing at 72⅞c. Seller last half of July sold at 72⅛@72⅞c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 69⅛@71c, closing at 69⅞c. Gilt-edged receipts of do closed at 70c. Cash sales were reported of 43,000 bu high mixed at 69⅞@71c; 344,200 bu No. 2 at 69⅛@71c; 8,000 bu rejected at 68@69c; and 800 bu no grade at 60c. Total, 396,000 bu.

OATS—Were less active and easier for July, but stronger for the month and August than at the close Tuesday, prices for the two days averaging about the same. Early there was an urgent demand from the shorts for cash or seller the month, and, under light offerings, prices advanced ⅛c, closing ⅛@⅛c lower. The cash offerings consisted chiefly of car lots. The receipts were fair, and New York was quoted stronger, though part of the advance there was subsequently lost. The changes in wheat and corn had little or no effect on the market. Seller the month or cash opened at 58⅛c, advanced to 59c, and closed at 58⅞@58⅞c. Seller July sold at 56⅛@56⅞c, and closed at the inside. Seller August sold at 41⅞@41⅞c, and seller September at 40c. Cash sales include: 21,000 bu No. 2 at 58⅛@59c; 1,200 bu rejected at 54⅛c; 4,800 bu by sample at 57@62c. Total, 29,000 bu.

RYE—Was dull at 93@95c for No. 2, with a sale of a small lot at 97c. No sample lots were offered. Options were inactive and nominal at 75c for September, and 75@78c for August.

BARLEY—The market was inactive and nominal. There were a few small orders for cash, and $1.30@1.32 was offered, but without bringing out any sellers. Nothing was received, and the spot offerings consisted of a few small sample lots. Nothing was done in options. Seller September was quoted at $1.06 bid, with sellers at $1.09 and above.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork opened weak and declined 15@20c, closing stronger, however, at $18.65 for July and $18.85@18.90 for August. Sales: 6,250 brls at $18.70 cash; $18.50@18.65 for July; $18.75@18.90 for August; and $19.00@19.10 for September.

Lard was quiet and easy at $13.00 sellers for July, and $13.20 for August, with sales of 500 tcs at $13.00 for July, and $13.35 for September.

Wheat was active and irregular in the afternoon, closing ⅛c below the figures at 1 o'clock. Seller July sold at 99⅞c down to 99⅛c back to 99⅞c, and closed at 99⅛@99⅞c. Seller August closed at 99⅞c. A sale was reported of 8,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.08.

Corn was fairly active and ⅛c lower, closing at 69⅞@70c for July, and 72⅛@72⅞c for August.

Oats were steady at 55⅛c for July, and 58⅛c for June.

Two charters were reported for 65,000 bu wheat to Buffalo.

An operator on the long side of wheat to the extent of about 400,000 bu was reported to have suspended. He was never one of the strongest men on 'Change, and the statement did not excite much comment.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at 2.23@2.24.

BROOM-CORN—Remains quiet. Small orders are filled at the quoted figures, which, it is claimed, are not shaded even for large quantities. We quote: Good to choice hurl, 13@14½c; brush that will work itself into choice hurl broom, 11½@13½c; fair to good do, 10½@12c; inferior brush, 9½@11½c; crooked, 6½@8½c.

BAGGING—The demand continues fair at uniformly steady prices: Stark, 31½c; Lewiston 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag, 28½c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c.

BUTTER—The receipts are moderate, and stocks are not accumulating, at least not to an alarming extent, though some dealers are disposed to shove their low and mixed stock. Fine table butter brings outside prices, the supply of such being light. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 23@26c; medium to good grades, 17@20c; inferior to common, 11@15c.

CHEESE—Was quiet at 10@11c for prime factory, and 6@9c for medium grades.

COAL—Business quiet. We quote: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Opium and iodine of potassium are 25c per lb lower, otherwise quotations remain as heretofore. Small orders are numerous, and trade in the aggregate is considered fair for the time of year. Quotations: Acid citric, lb, $1.30@1.35; acid, tartaric, powdered, lb, 58@63c; ammonia, carb, 25@30c; axle-grease, doz., $1.50@1.55; borax, ref., lb, 15@18c; blue vitriol, lb, 13@15c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 48@50c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 80@85c; chloroform, lb, $1.25@1.30; glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb 20@30c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@85c; gum camphor, lb, 30@35c; gum opium, lb, $8.00@8.55; gum shellac, lb, 75@90c; iodine, lb, $4.75@5.25; morphia, sulph., oz, $5.50@5.75; oil, castor, $1.25@1.50 per gal; do, lemon, $5.00@5.50; potass, chlor., lb, 35@40c; pottasium, iod., lb, $3.50@3.5; quinine, sulph., oz, $2.35@2.40; red precipt, lb, 1.40@1.50; root ipicac, powd., lb, $1.50@1.75; root rhei., E. I., powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; sal epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver, cryst., oz, $1.10@1.15; soap, Castile, gen. lb, 11@14c; sulphur, lb, 5@6c; sassafras bark, 14@15c.

EGGS—Were firm at 14⅛@15c, the outside being the general asking price. The offerings were small and the demand fair, hence the stronger feeling.

FISH—Were in fair demand and steady at the prices following: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.55; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.30; No. 1 trout, $4.25@4.30; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@1.65; bank codfish, $5.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; summer-cured cod, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.00@7.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade is rather light, but prices are unchanged. Domestic fruits are dull, but the stocks here and at other points are light, and the prospects for large crops this season are so uncertain that a further decline is not expected. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 5⅛@6c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 8@8⅛c; French prunes, 12@14c; raisins, layers, $2.40@2.45; loose Muscatel, $3.65@3.80; Valencia, 10⅛@11c; Zante currants, 6@6⅛c; citron, 27@28c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 8⅛@9⅛c; Indiana and Illinois, 7⅛@8⅛c; Southern, 7⅛@8⅛c; peaches, halves, 9⅛@9⅛c; do mixed, 8⅛@8⅛c; do, pared, 18@21c; blackberries, 10@10⅛c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 31@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 9@10c; almonds, Terragona, 21⅛@22c; Naples walnuts, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 7@8c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8⅛c; Tennessee peanuts, 6⅛@7c; African peanuts, 5⅛@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are very firm, being scarce here and at the East. Lemons are steady and quiet, owing to the cool weather. Pineapples are about out of market. Strawberries were scarce, but the cool weather limited the demand, hence the supply was adequate. The Michigan stock sold at full prices, but Southern fruit was lower, being generally in bad order. Other native fruits were quiet. We quote: Oranges, $5.00@7.00 per box; lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; strawberries, $1.00@3.50 per case of 16 qts, and $3.50@3.75 for cases of 24 qts; gooseberries, 6c per qt; cherries, 16@18c; plums, 15@20c; raspberries, 25c per qt.

GROCERIES—The general market is still rather quiet, but prices are tolerably well sustained. Sugars are firm, in sympathy with New York, and an effort is being made to advance coffee, but it is thought that it will prove futile, as the supply at most distributing points is ample, and the demand is moderate. Other articles were steady. Following are the prices current:

RICE—Rangoon, 6⅛@7⅛c; Carolina, 7⅛@8⅛c; Louisiana, 7⅛@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34; Java, No. 2, 30⅛@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@24c; good to prime do, 22⅛@23c; common to fair, 21@21⅛c; roasting, 19⅛@20c; Singapore Java, 26@28c; Costa Rica, 22⅛@23c; Maracaibo, 23@24⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅛@11⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅛@11⅛c; granulated, 11⅛@11⅜c; A, standard, 10⅛@10⅛c; do No. 2, 10⅛@10⅛c; B, 10@10⅛c; extra C, 9⅞c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9⅛c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅛@9⅛c; choice brown, 9@9⅛c; fair to prime do, 8⅛@8⅛c; common do, [illegible]; choice molasses sugar, 9⅛@9⅛c; common to good do, 7⅛@8⅛c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.10@1.12; silver drips, extra fine, 63@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@58c; extra do, 60@63c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 68@70c; do common to good, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 53@58c; common molasses, 40@45c; blackstrap, 36@38c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 21½@22½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@6¾c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

HAY—There was a little more inquiry for hay, and the general market was steadier. The receipts were smaller. It is reported that the growing crop in New York is suffering for want of rain, and it is feared that in many districts the crop will be a partial failure. Following are quotations: Prime timothy, $19.00; No. 1 do, $17.50@18.00; No. 2 do, $16.00@17.00; mixed do, $15.00@16.00; prime upland prairie, $17.00; No. 1, $15.50@16.00; No. 2, $12.00@13.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and weak, declining 1c per gallon. Sales were 50 brls at $1.17, and 100 brls at $1.16, the market closing steady at the inside. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, write that the recent shutting down of several large manufactories, both in this States and the East, has had a depressing effect on trade, and although the production has been decreased considerably this month, yet the trade express the opinion that there will not be much advance during the summer months.

HIDES—The small offerings are taken by dealers at the current prices. The demand is not urgent. Green city butchers', 6c; green cured light and heavy, 8@8½c; green calf, 12½@13c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 17c; dry salted hides, 14c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds prices, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were dull and weak at 20@35c; the outside for fancy samples.

OILS—Were steady. Carbon, linseed, and turpentine were in fair demand, but other descriptions were quiet. Quotations: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13@13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.13@1.15; No. 1, 98c@$1.00; No. 2, 83@85c; linseed, raw, 65c; do boiled, 70c; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14c; naphtha, common, 12@12½c.

POTATOES—The receipts were small, and choice lots are held higher. The supply in dealers' hands is said to be very light, and it is thought that most of the old stock is in, while new potatoes are kept back by the unfavorable weather. Wisconsin peachblows sold at 65c; Eastern were quoted at 70@85c; and Western at 65@75c.

POULTRY—Old chickens and turkeys were salable at recent figures, but young spring chickens were slow at any price, being usually so small that buyers refuse to look at them. Ducks were scarce and slow. Prices: Turkeys, 12c; chickens, old, $3.50@4.25; do, spring, $1.50@2.50 per doz.; ducks, $3.00.

SEEDS—Orders for Hungarian are reported more numerous, and the market is a little steadier in consequence—that is for store lots, consigned seed being almost unsalable. The stock of Hungarian is estimated 7,000@8,000 bags. Millet sold at $1.75@1.80, and, in a retail way at $2.00 and over. Buckwheat was steady at $1.40. Other seeds were neglected: Timothy, $2.30@2.60; Hungarian, $1.30@1.45; millet, $1.75@2.00; clover, $5.30@6.50; flax, $1.60@1.65; buckwheat, $1.30@1.40.

SALT—Was moderately active and steady: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.50; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Were in moderate demand and easy, though no immediate reduction in prices is expected. Quotations: GUNPOWDER MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, $1.00@1.10; good to prime, 70@85c; common to good, 40@50c; Pingsuey, choice, 70@80c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 35@40c. IMPERIAL MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, 80@90c; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c; Pingsuey, choice, 70@75c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 30@40c. JAPAN—Choice to fancy, 80@90c; good to prime, 60@70; fair, 50@60c; common, 35@40c. OOLONG—Choice to fancy, 80c@$1.00; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c.

WOOL—Is coming forward slowly, and is selling in small lots to Eastern and Western manufacturers. Quotations: Tub-washed, prime, 52@53c; do poor to good, 40@50c; washed fleece, medium and fine, 42@44c; do coarse, 40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@30c; do medium, 30@33c; do coarse, 28@30c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,027	15,566	401
Tuesday	4,461	15,614	215
Wednesday	4,800	20,000	528
Total this week	13,288	51,180	1,144
Same time last week	12,962	27,612	2,731
Week previous	10,949	26,116	2,018
Shipments—			
Monday	2,515	6,662	.....
Tuesday	2,152	7,070	.....
Total	4,667	13,732	.....

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday, there was but little change to note in the condition of the cattle market. The best grades of shipping steers sold quite readily and at full former prices. The receipts were quite large, and the general quality was quite good. Sales of extra steers were made at $6.50@7.12½, the outside price being obtained for a car load of 17 smooth fine steers averaging 1,285 lbs. The bulk of the sales to shippers were at $6.00@6.75 for good to extra choice. Stock cattle were quiet, with a few sales at $3.00@4.50, and one or two lots of extra feeding steers at $4.75@5.00. Butchers' stock, common Texans, grass-fed natives, etc., were dull and slow, with values weak and easy at

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$6.50@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.25@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.85@6.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.50@5.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
16 stockers	1,000	$4.00
17 extra prime steers	1,285	7.12½
162 choice steers	1,228	6.70
51 fat pony steers	1,087	6.30
70 choice steers	1,238	6.25
15 fancy steers	1,420	7.00
30 extra steers	1,382	6.70
36 extra steers	1,200	6.70
88 choice steers	1,250	6.20
18 choice steers	1,431	6.12½
15 choice graded steers	1,443	6.75
10 choice steers	1,165	6.30
35 choice steers	1,287	6.37½
31 choice steers	1,396	6.85
26 choice steers	1,225	6.75
18 stock steers	895	4.37½
17 stock steers	845	3.50
20 choice steers	1,258	6.35
12 choice steers	1,241	6.40
16 good steers	1,109	5.95
17 choice steers	1,226	6.50
31 extra steers	1,300	6.80
15 good steers	1,125	5.87½
17 good steers	1,230	5.75
19 Cherokee steers	947	4.50
19 butchers' steers	922	4.75
17 cows	1,004	4.50
61 choice steers	1,240	6.35

HOGS—The unexpected large receipts (20,000) caused a decided break in the market yesterday, sellers being compelled to grant concessions of 20@30c per 100 lbs in order to induce buyers to take hold. Even this severe decline in values failed to induce any active demand. The quality of the hogs marketed was very fair, and above the general average at this season of the year. Shippers and local dealers were present in goodly numbers, but were indifferent about buying, the advices from the East being unfavorable and the provision market weak and lower. Sales were made at $6.50@7.40 for common to extra choice, with very few sales above $7.00; and a comparatively small number above $6.90. The ruling figures were $6.70@7.00 for fair to good smooth lots, closing weak with a large number left in the pens unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
68	249	$7.00	33	275	$7.00	122	242	$6.70
49	250	7.00	33	228	6.90	77	165	6.85
49	192	6.90	58	215	6.80	95	237	6.70
52	213	6.90	40	187	6.90	55	188	6.90
56	182	6.85	20	173	6.90	48	275	6.85
46	245	7.00	17	242	7.00	34	190	6.90
62	236	6.75	224	210	7.00	49	230	6.90
61	243	6.75	138	207	7.00	37	269	6.75
61	221	6.75	37	218	7.00	22	252	6.60
61	224	6.75	171	200	6.90	62	208	7.10
42	219	6.90	34	300	7.35	153	200	6.90
88	256	6.75	17	339	7.35	53	193	7.00
95	237	6.70	61	188	6.80	33	259	6.75
81	186	6.90	47	219	6.90	43	175	6.90
40	320	7.40	48	330	6.60	43	222	6.80
57	240	7.00	53	187	6.90	62	205	6.95
60	235	6.90	88	268	6.75	38	164	6.85
29	191	6.80	187	204	6.90	41	385	7.40
63	283	6.75	47	217	7.00	117	228	6.70
310	205	6.82½	60	279	6.75	96	210	6.90
62	258	6.75	47	186	6.80	126	175	7.00
67	168	6.70	45	204	6.85	39	200	7.00
40	196	6.85	46	249	6.70	40	177	6.75
143	181	6.87½	34	186	6.80	41	200	6.80

SHEEP—There was no essential change in the condition of this market. The demand was light and the offerings also light. Values about nominal at $2.85@4.55 for poor to choice.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 493; total for the week, 89,733. The market continued active yesterday; prices ruled strong on good stock; common quality, half fat, dull and dragging at ⅛@⅜c off from last week's quotations; good to best quality about all sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week, 9,600. Market active; Ohio clipped, 84 to 89 lbs, $4.75@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; total for the week, 9,800. Market dead; only one deck common Yorkers sold at $7.20; Yorkers, $7.30@7.40; heavy hogs, $7.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, June 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,347 head, making 2,669 head for the two days; 63 cars of to-day's arrivals were through stock; the balance was for yard sale; supply good; market active; quality common to good, very few extra; no change in prices from yesterday's report.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 2,970 head, making 4,125 for the two days past; Yorkers, $7.30@7.40; Philadelphias, $7.80@7.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 5,900 head, making 11,000 for the last two days; clipped, $4.50@4.80.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,103; firmer for best grades; shippers, $5.40@6.70; bacon, $6.80@7.00; butchers', $7.10@7.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,845; steady on natives; 25c lower on Texans; sales of good to prime native steers at $6.25@6.60; good Texans, $4.25@4.75; fair, $4.00; medium, $3.37½@3.50; common, $2.50@3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—HOGS—Dull and a shade lower; common, $5.50@6.75; fair to medium, $6.85@7.00; good to extra, $7.10@7.30; receipts, 3,480.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again dull, though a little more active than on the preceding day, the pleasanter weather calling out a few more country buyers. The improvement, however, was scarcely perceptible, for the receipts were liberal, and the river opposite the market was filled with vessels at the close of the day. Prices were irregular and weak, and sellers, with few exceptions, were adhering to their foolish policy of not reporting anything. It is probable that the present glut will cause manufacturers to reduce their shipments. In fact, some parties have already dropped several vessels from their fleets, and others will probably do so. As a consequence freights are very weak, and it is rumored that the combination of vessel-owners have reduced their rates to several ports 12½c, and outside parties, anxious to go out, make still lower offers. The heavy receipts of late are due largely to the fact that the wind and weather have been remarkably favorable for the vessels, enabling them to make very quick trips. Piece stuff was quoted at $7.75@8.00, and boards and strips at $8.50@14.00, and shingles at $2.20@2.40 for common and $2.50@2.60 for good to choice brands.

Sales: Cargoes schrs R. Simmons and J. Bean, Jr., from Muskegon, 283 m mill-run boards and strips at $11.50. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 120 m mill-run strips and boards at $11.00, 81 m lath at $1.50; cargo schr Grant, from Muskegon, to arrive, 207 m strips and boards at $14.00, and 50 m lath at $1.50. Sold by Ewer & Aarhaus.

Following are the yard quotations:

First clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	43.00@47.00
Third clear, 1 inch	36.00@38.00
Third clear, thick	40.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	34.00@36.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	20.00
First common siding	17.00@18.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00@33.00
A stock boards	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	23.00@28.00
C stock boards	13.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	11.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	11.00@15.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.75@ 3.00

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 2, 21s; No. 1, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 2, 9s 1d; No. 1, 9s 3d; spring, No. 2, 8s 2d; No. 1, 8s 10d; white, No. 2, 1s 1d; No. 1, 9s 4d; club, No. 2, 9s 3d; No. 1, 9s 6d. Corn—No. 2, 32s 3d; No. 1, 32s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—73s. Lard—59s@60s.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—2 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet.

LARD—59s@59s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—Latest.—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to 1 spring, 8s 5d@8s 11d. Corn, mixed, 32s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 73s 6d; Eastern, 82s 6d. Beef—American, 78s 6d. Lard—American, 59s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 52s; long clear, 52s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 55s.

TALLOW—American, 41s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9¼d; spirits, 7¼d.

LONDON, June 16—5 p. m.—CONSOLS—Money, 93.

UNITED STATES BONDS—65s, 106¾; 67s, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 103¼.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 93; Erie, 14¼; preferred, 24.

REFINED PETROLEUM—9d.

SPERM OIL—100.

TALLOW—44s.

PARIS, June 16.—RENTES—64f.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—UNITED STATES BONDS—62f 99c.

ANTWERP, June 16.—PETROLEUM—26¾f.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Business is very dull with commission houses, but some of the jobbers sold large lots of prints, percales, ginghams, etc., at low prices. Cotton goods were dull, and unchanged in price. Heavy woolens were in moderate demand by the clothing trade. The entire balance of 450 cases of plunkett coatings, doeskins, and cloths will be peremptorily sold at auction Tuesday next, June 22.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, June 16.—Domestic wool continues quiet and steady, manufacturers purchasing in lots as wanted. Prices remain the same. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 50@57c, including all grades; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 48@50c; delaine and combing, 45@47c; stocks of this description are accumulating; superfine and extra pulled, 37@55c, as to quality.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market irregular and unsettled; parcels on spot steady, and forward delivery lots 1@2c lower; 47,000 bu at $1.16@1.17 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.20 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.23@1.26 for No. 1 spring; $1.13@1.24 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.30@1.35 for winter red Western; $1.36@1.40 for amber do; and $1.35@1.40 for white Western. Rye nominal at 90c for Canada in bond and 98c@$1.00 for State. Corn quiet, with holders a little more disposed to realize; sales of 35,000 bu at 84@86c for steam Western mixed, and 87@88c for sail do. Oats 1c better, with a fair business; sales of 48,000 bu at 69@71c for mixed Western, and 70@74c for white Western.

PROVISIONS—Middles heavy at 11⅛c for city long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 100 tcs at 13⅛@13 7-16c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market steady; sales 175 brls at $1.20 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market unchanged, with limited demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 8⅛@8⅜c; prime at 8⅜c; and white Havana at 9⅛@10⅛c. Coffee—The market is quiet and unchanged; Rio, 16@18⅛c in gold; Maracaibo, 20@22c in gold.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—FLOUR—Receipts, 7,000 brls; less active demand; superfine Western and State, $4.60@4.90; common to good extra do, $5.00@5.35; good to choice, $5.40@5.75; white wheat Western extra, $5.80@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.00; St. Louis, $5.30@8.25. Rye flour steady; $4.30@5.55.

CORN-MEAL—Firm; fair inquiry; Western, $3.65@4.20.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 119,000 bu; dull, irregular, and unsettled; No. 1 spring, $1.23@1.24; No. 2 Chicago, $1.15@1.16½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.18½@1.19; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.16@1.17; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.13@1.23; winter red Western, $1.32@1.40; amber do, $1.38@1.40½; white do, $1.35@1.42. Rye nominal; Canada, in bond, 90c; State, 98c@$1.00. Barley nominal. Malt firm; Lake shore, $1.55. Corn—Receipts, 24,000 bu; opened firm; closed dull, heavy; mixed Western steamer, 84@85c; do sail, 86@88c. Oats—Receipts, 25,000 bu; opened 1c better; closed quiet; mixed Western, 69@71c; white do, 70@74c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio, cargoes, 16@18½c gold; jobbing at 16½@19½c. Sugar quiet; scarcely so firm; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅜c; prime, 8½c; Muscovado, 8½c. Molasses dull and heavy; Porto Rico, 38@58c; Barbadoes, 45@46c; Demarara, 45@50c. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Easier; refined, 12½c; crude, 6½c.

STRAINED RESIN—Dull; $1.75@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull; 32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $19.50@19.70. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Pickled hams, 11½@12½c; middles dull; long clear Western, 11½c; short do, 11½c. Lard irregular; prime steam, 13⅛@13⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 18½@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; fine, 12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.20.

LEATHER—Unchanged; hemlock sole and Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, light middles and heavyweights, 26@29c; common do, 25@27c; California do, 25½@27½c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 42@65c; pulled, 30@50c; unwashed, 15@34c.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and steady; ingot lake quiet and firm at 23@23½c. Pig Iron—Scotch irregular; nominal at $31.00@36.00; American dull; nominal at $22.00@28.00. Russia sheet, 14½c in gold.

NAILS—Steady; cut, 3½@3½c; clinch, 5@6½c; horseshoe, No. 8, 24@25c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—FLOUR—Dull; super, $4.75; X, $5.00; XX, $5.25; XXX, $5.50@6.50; choice, $6.75@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 88@93c. Oats steady at 72@73c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.00.

HAY—Steady at $23.00@27.00.

COFFEE—Unchanged; fair to prime, 17½@18½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $20.00@20.50, as in weight. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders, 8⅛c; no sales of sides. Bacon dull at 9½, 12⅛, 13@13½c; hams dull; quoted: choice sugar-cured at 13⅛@13⅛c; ordinary brands, 11½@12½c. Lard dull; refined tierce, 14½c; keg, 15½c; round lots ⅛c lower.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $4.35.

SUGAR—Very dull; jobbing common, 7½@8c; low fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime to strictly prime, 9½@9⅛c.

MOLASSES—Very dull; quoted, common, 40@45c; fair, 50@55c; prime to choice, 58@75c.

LATER.—PORK—Closed dull and $1.00 lower than yesterday; sales of heavy mess at $18.19½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—FLOUR—Dull for low grades; firm for higher qualities; superfine winter flour, $3.90@4.25; extra do, $4.50@4.75; double extra do, $5.00@5.60; treble, $5.50@5.75; family do, $6.00@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat lower to sell; No. 2 red winter, $1.36 bid cash; sales at $1.36½ July. Corn better; No. 2, 68@69c cash; 72½c August. Oats firmer; No. 2, 59@60c. Rye—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $19.50 cash and June. Bulk meats lower; shoulders at Quincy for July. Bacon dull; clear, 12½c August, and the same lot resold at 12½c same option. Lard nominal; summer, $11.50.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1, $1.05½; No. 2, $1.01; July, $1.00⅛; August, $1.00⅛. Oats dull and neglected; No. 2 in store, 56½c. Corn entirely nominal; No. 2 mixed, 68c cash; 69½c July. Rye dull; No. 1 in store, 95c. Barley less firm; more active; No. 2, 98c; August, $1.02.

PROVISIONS—Depressed. Mess pork nominal, $18.6½. Prime lard, 13@13½c.

GRAIN FREIGHTS—Easier; more active; to Buffalo, 2½c; Oswego, nominally 6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; oats, 300 bu; wheat, 104,000 bu; corn, 250 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; oats, 300 bu; wheat, 91,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red, $1.20@1.29. Corn dull and drooping; 71@73c. Oats dull and unchanged; 64@68c. Rye quiet and unchanged; $1.08@1.10. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; moderate demand.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak; 9@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats fair and lower; sales of shoulders at 8⅛c spot and buyer June; clear rib sides, 11⅛c spot; 11⅜c buyer August; clear nominally 11⅜c. Bacon dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Fair and firm; $1.15.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—FLOUR—In better demand; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family, $5.50@6.12½; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $6.50@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; more active; red, $1.32½@1.35; amber, $1.35@1.38; white, $1.40. Rye, $1.12. Corn quiet; yellow, 83@84½c; Western mixed, 80@84c. Oats steady; white, 72½@73c; mixed, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.22.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 12½@13c; crude, 9½@9½c.

SEEDS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; New York and Bradford County extras, 25@26c; firsts, 22@23c; Western extras, 22@23c; firsts, 20@21c; rolls, firsts, 12@18c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western, fine, 11c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, fresh, 21c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—FLOUR—Firm and steady; Western superfine, $4.37½.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Western amber, $1.37; No. 2 do, $1.35; No. 1 Western red, $1.32. Corn strong; Western mixed, 85c. Oats dull; white Western, 68@69c; mixed do, 67c. Rye dull; $1.00@1.05.

HAY—Firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $1.11@1.25.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Slow; Western firsts, 20@22c; second, 16@18c.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm; Rio cargoes, 16@19½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 6@6½c.

WHISKY—Quiet but strong; $1.20.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 16.—FLOUR—Steady, moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand good at full prices; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.29½; No. 1 white Michigan, 1.28; extra, do, $1.29½; amber Michigan, $1.25; July and August, $1.27; No. 1 red, $1.28; No. 2 do, $1.25½; No. 3 do 98c. Corn steady; moderate demand; high mixed, 75c; June, 75½c; July, 74½c; August, 71½c; low mixed, 73½c; no grade, 71½c. Oats dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 16.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1.10@1.10½. Corn active and closed firm; sales, 120,000 bu No. 2 to arrive, 76@76½@76½c; 20,000 bu sample spot, 75½@76@76½; 8,500 bu high mixed, 77c spot. Oats scarce and neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—7c for wheat; 6½c for corn; 4½c for oats to New York.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—GRAIN—Wheat, corn, and oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white in car-lots, 10½c; Ohio State test, 11½c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 300 bu; corn, 700 bu; oats, 2,600 bu.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; ear, 77@78c; shelled, 75@77c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.35@1.37½ at Parker's; refined, 12½c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, JUNE 16.

ARRIVED—Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Jo, sundries; schr Belle Walbridge, Big Sturgeon, lumber; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; schr Bay State, Menominee, lumber; schr S. Bates, Empire Pier, lumber; scow Sea Star, Muskegon, lumber; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; schr H. D. Moore, Pentwater, lumber; schr W. H. Hinsdall, Bass Lake, wood; schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, coal; schr Transit, Ludington, lumber; schr Middlesex, Little Traverse, wood; brig Commerce, Menominee, lumber; prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries; schr Wallin, Holland, lumber; schr S. Anderson, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber; schr Milan, Little Suamico, lumber; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber; prop C. Hurlburt, Buffalo, light; barge Nellie Gardner, Buffalo, light; schr Ebenezer, Horn's Pier, wood; schr G. J. Boeder, Horn's Pier, wood; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber; barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber; barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Emma Leighton, Ludington, lumber; tug Bismarck, Menominee, towing; barge Marinette, Menominee, lumber; barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, lumber; barge Eldorado, Menominee, lumber; tug Gismatis, Peshtigo, towing; barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber; tug Gen. H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing; barge Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber; barge C. J. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED—Brig Commerce, Menominee, 750 bu oats; bark Favorite, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn; schr Sea Bird, Muskegon, 5 brls oil; schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn; schr M. E. Packard, Ludwig's Pier, 5 brls pork, and sundries; schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, 50,268 bu corn; schr J. Kelderhouse, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn; schr Charles Luling, Jacksonport, 20 bu oats, ½ ton feed, 1 brl beef, 1 bag seed; prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 53,544 bu corn; scow Milton, White Hall, 100 bu oats, 20 brls sugar, 3 brls pork, and sundries; schr R. Winslow, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn; schr Belle Walbridge, Racine, 230 m lumber, 100 m lath; prop Messenger, St. Jo, 2 brls pork, 4 brls sugar, and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Jo, 7 brls pork, and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 30 bxs fruit and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—Schr J. C. Johnson, Buffalo, 31,498 bu corn; schr Delaware, Buffalo, 33,600 bu corn; prop Scotia, Buffalo, 24,030 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour; prop Menominee, Muskegon, 5 brls pork, 8 brls hams, and sundries; schr Alvira Cobb, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were more active and reported lower, though it is understood that the decline actually occurred Tuesday but carriers saw fit to keep the matter to themselves. The charters for corn were 2⅛@2⅛c, being with two exceptions at the inside rate. The room for corn foots up 400,000 bu, and for wheat 105,000 bu. The charters were: To Buffalo, schr Mary Elizabeth, corn at 2⅛c; schrs Marengo, Constitution, A. Cobb, Pathfinder, and Delaware, corn at 2⅛c; schr R. Winslow, corn on private terms; prop Badger State, corn, and prop Vanderbilt, wheat, through. To Erie, prop Merchant and schr Schuylkill, wheat through. To Oswego, schr Mystic Star, corn on private terms. To Sarnia, prop Equinox and barge Guiding Star, corn through. In the afternoon the schr M. Bacon was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 2⅛c; also a stmr for do through. Total capacity, 65,000 bu.

The stmr C. J. Kershaw and barge were also chartered in the afternoon to take wheat from Milwaukee, through rates.

BUFFALO.

Rates on the 14th firm. Charters: Schrs P. S. Marsh, Butcher Boy, Moonlight, coal to Chicago at 50c; schr A. M. Peterson, coal, Erie to Chicago, at 50c; schr E. M. Carrington, salt to Sandusky at 8c ℔ brl, f. o. b.; schr Starlight, railroad ties, Oxford to Dunkirk, at 8c each.

EASTERN FREIGHTS ON LUMBER.

It was publicly stated a few weeks ago that 1,000,000 ft of lumber had been sold in East Saginaw for the Boston market; that it was to be shipped by water to Chicago, and by rail from there to Boston, and that the saving would be very large. We learn that this was done, and that the figures show the following results: Freights from East Saginaw to Chicago, $1.65; from Chicago to Boston, $50 per car, making through freights $58.50 per car of 10,000 feet, and that the freights by rail here were at that time $90 per car to Boston direct; thus on 1,000,000 feet the saving would be $1,150. Since that transaction was carried out the management of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway has secured additional concessions from connecting lines, and the same, or about the same, rates can be secured via that road.—*Bay City Gazette.*

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

Business at the lumber docks has never been so dull as at present. The river is still crowded with lumber-laden craft, but the Captains find great difficulty in disposing of their cargoes. Only two were sold yesterday.....The brig Commerce collided with the schr Ostrich in Sampson's slip yesterday. The Commerce lost some of her rigging, but the Ostrich was not damaged.....The schrs Emma and Mary Ned have gone into Burns & Farrows' dry-dock to receive an overhauling.....The arrangements for the great yacht race to come off some time during this month have not yet been completed. There is, however, a possibility that they will be during this week. Admiral Cox and Mr. Farrow are the principal agitators of this movement, and their hearts will break if it miscarries.....The schr George E. Purington, while being pulled out of the lumber market yesterday morning by the tug Dole, caught the jibboom of the schr Clara and broke it off.....The schr Brooklyn collided with the schr W. S. Crosthwaite, near Lake street bridge, yesterday forenoon, and lost her jibboom.....The splendid steamer Peerless, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, has been repainted and refitted, and now presents a better appearance than ever. She leaves for Lake Superior this evening, and expects to take out a large number of excursionists. Previous to her departure

she will be thrown open for public inspection. She lies at the foot of Washington street, and is well worth a visit.... The Oswego *Times* of the 12th inst. says: "A dispatch from Ogdensburg last night says the Northern Transportation Company's fleet of twenty propellers which have been lying idle all season, owing to the difficulties between the Vermont Central and Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad Companies, have passed from the control of the Vermont Company, and will commence regular trips between this port and Chicago as soon as the propellers can be fitted out."

THE COMBINATION RATES.

The rates established by the lumber-vessel-owners' combination from Green Bay ports are completely upset, several charters being perfected yesterday at from 2½ to 25 cents less than the card rates. The principal trouble of the Association from the beginning has been in regard to Green Bay rates, and most of the vessels from this point remained outside. The rates from points on the east shore are still maintained, and it is not believed that any strong effort will be made to break them up. It is generally conceded that the rates of the Association to all points were just and equitable, and left but little margin to the vessel-owners. The opposition of Capts. English and Prindiville to the Association rates and their efforts to burst them are looked upon as having been instigated by sundry commission men who always have been unfriendly to the movement. There is considerable excitement among vessel-owners in regard to this matter, and they are greatly discouraged. They claim to have been losing money during the last two seasons, and they cannot possibly afford to run their crafts any longer at the prevailing rates.

LAKE HURON.

BAY CITY.

The shipments from Bay City for the season to the close of business June 12, 1874, and June 11, 1875, were as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Lumber, ft	97,808,191	60,757,476
Lath, pieces	8,466,246	2,309,000
Salt, brls	55,021	28,328
Shingles	3,128,000	14,709,000
Staves	6,689,860	434,066
Hoops	6,645,000	5,545,400
Timber	850,500	198,500

The shipments from the port of Bay City for the week ending June 11, and for the corresponding weeks in 1873 and 1874, were:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Lumber, ft	10,754,341	14,101,191	14,572,527
Lath	1,242,000	674,000	331,000
Salt, brls	4,335	7,731	8,515
Shingles	628,000	1,550,000	2,103,000
Staves	43,000	162,500	79,000
Hoops	200,000		201,000
Timber	145,050	101,500	84,000

The Bay City *Tribune* states that the recent charter of the Jenness to W. H. Chatwick & Co. again forms a theme of conversation in marine circles, and Saturday night a certain gentleman in this city offered to wager any amount of money, from 10 cents to the value of the boat, that the freight paid to Tonawanda was only $2.50, and he further agreed to prove it himself. This was made to a gentleman interested in the Jenness, and was not accepted.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 16.—DEPARTURES—Prop Arizona, Buffalo; prop Merchant; schrs Annie M. Peterson, and Annie Sherwood, for Chicago.

RECEIPTS—40,692 bu wheat, 7,200 brls flour.

SHIPMENTS—1,134 tons coal.

FREIGHTS—Dull; charter for schr Saveland, coal to Chicago, at 50c.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 16.—ARRIVED BY RIVER—Prop China, from Peoria, with merchandise; canal-boat Champion, from Peru, with corn.

DEPARTED—Canal-boat Bouchard, with lumber for Peru.

PASSED INTO CANAL—Prop China, with merchandise, and canal-boat Champion, with corn, all for Chicago.

PASSED OUT—Bouchard, lumber for Peru.

Nine feet 7½ inches of water on the mitersill of lock 15, and the river rising.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., June 16.—ARRIVED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 7,000 brls flour.

CLEARED—Industry, Morris, 85 m lumber; Messenger, Lacon, 94,033 ft lumber, 53,250 shingles; prop Atlantic, Lacon, 17,442 ft lumber; Morning Light, Ottawa, 80,500 ft lumber, 7,250 lath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Yankee Blade is on the rocks near Kingston, Ont.... The United States revenue cutter Perry made a successful trial-trip at Erie last Saturday.... The prop Bruno has been transformed into a steam-barge. .... The tug River Queen, for which $4,000 was offered a year ago, was sold by the United States Marshal at Detroit a few days ago for $2,425.... The schr Wells Burt is taking on at Wyandotte a cargo of silver-ore, which she is to take to Silver Islet. It is said that this ore is of an inferior quality, and that it is to be taken back for the purpose of passing it through the newly invented machine which will condense inferior into first quality ore.... Another meeting of the Detroit Tug Association was held Thursday. Mr. S. B. Grummond signified his willingness to go into the Association subject to the approval of his brother. As his brother was necessarily absent, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday.

REV. BROOKE HERFORD'S SERMON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, June 14.—I have this moment incidentally met with the Rev. Brooke Herford's sermon, preached yesterday at the Church of the Messiah. I find therein the following passage, in reference to the action of the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which recently assembled in this city:

They took the old "Thirty-nine Articles" and just tinkered them up, reformed them about an inch and a quarter . . . and then, when they had got their revised creed, seemed half afraid of doing anything with it, and at last just finished up with a compromise resolution which neither stood clearly for the creed, nor yet stood fairly for liberty.

You will, I trust, allow me, as a member of that Council, to set your readers right in regard to the action of the body thus not over-courteously referred to.

The Council had been engaged in the careful consideration of the Articles of Religion as reported by the Committee, and in the closing discussion the fact was elicited that there were four distinct and different opinions in the house with regard to them. One class was opposed to any change whatever in the Articles. A second desired them, as accepted, laid over for consideration by the churches until the next General Council. A third wished their immediate adoption; whilst a fourth was in favor, substantially, of the few articles composing the platform of the Evangelical Alliance, as a substitute for the whole of those proposed. Danger seemed to threaten. The wonderful harmony which had hitherto characterized the Council seemed on the point of being broken up. All, in view of so lamentable a result, appeared bowed down in spirit, and several expressed themselves accordingly. Could it be that the noble ship, so recently and so auspiciously launched, was already in danger of wrecking upon the breakers? It was a solemn moment for that little band of reformers; and I venture to say that each man of them was deeply impressed as perhaps never in life before with the momentous issues hanging upon the action of the hour.

At this juncture, Bishop Cheney, who had advocated the adoption of the briefer articles, came forward and proposed a "compromise resolution," as stated by Mr. Herford. True; but most certainly not one, as that gentleman, wrongly informed, tells his congregation, "which neither stood clearly for the creed, nor yet stood fairly for liberty." Not at all. He moved, "as a compromise," the immediate adoption of the articles, as accepted. And I am both proud and rejoiced to be enabled to state here how the Bishop's resolution was disposed of. Notwithstanding the serious differences of opinion, courteously and temperately expressed,—yet still serious in heroic degree,—there was not one further word of debate; but, in lieu thereof, a proposition to engage for five minutes in silent prayer. At the close, the Council rose from their knees; the question was put to the body only a few moments before so divided in opinion, and the resolution adopted by a unanimous vote!

I have been present at many Church conventions, but particularly in the Diocese of Illinois, but never before has it been my fortune to witness a scene like that, never so apparent a manifestation of the overruling influence of the Holy Spirit. And I cannot but regret that any pulpit of this city should have misrepresented the facts so grievously. I cannot doubt that the Rev. Mr. Herford, on being made aware of the actual circumstances, will take pleasure in making the amende honorable, so far as he may be able.

And I incline to think that, were he acquainted with those who are engaged in establishing the Reformed Episcopal Church, he might be led to believe they are not men either wholly or "half afraid of doing anything" their consciences may dictate. They have, many of them, a history, and that history is before the public.

WILLIAM H. HOOPER.

A LIBERAL RETURN.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, of England, the representative of the English proprietors of the Mount Carbon estate, situated in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, has presented to Peter Gibson, proprietor of the Gibson House, in this city, a magnificent set of silver-plate, valued at $4,000, for his gratuitous services in protecting and managing that estate for a series of years.

THE WHEELER EXPLORING PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16.—A dispatch from Los Angeles says that Lieut. Wheeler and his exploring party, camped near that city, will start in a few days on an expedition.

THE COURTS.

O. S. Hough Wants to Get Back on the Board of Trade.

Settlement of the Greene County Contempt Case.

A Patent Suit—Fox & Howard's Property.

Judgments and New Suits.

THE LAST DISGUSTED BOARD OF TRADE OPERATOR.

And now comes Oramel S. Hough and declares by his bill filed in the Circuit Court that the Board of Trade has most unlawfully ejected him from its sacred precincts. His story comprises sixty-eight pages of legal cap, and commences with the usual statistics as to Chicago's grain trade. After another diversion on the subject of the value of a membership in that honored body the Board of Trade, complainant says that the immediate cause of his involuntary departure was one O. W. Clapp, who filed a complaint with the Directors stating that Hough & Sons owed him $818.75 for differences in 500 barrels of mess pork and 750 tierces of lard, and that they were attempting to defraud him out of that amount. A meeting was held in due time to consider the grievance, when Hough appeared and stated under oath that the entire claim was based on "puts" or "privileges," and that the property was not delivered to him. He also denied the jurisdiction of the Board, or its right to expel him for the failure to pay such a claim. The Board of Directors thought that the matter properly belonged to the Committee on Arbitration, and voted to dismiss it.

Hough says he refused to go before that Committee, and claims it could only have jurisdiction over cases voluntarily submitted to it. A new complaint was then preferred, to which Hough made the same objections as before. He holds that the contract on which Clapp's claim is based is void under the statute relating to "puts"; that the future time and market price were contingent events, and that the sale was in the nature of a wager. The oft-repeated objection to the delegation of judicial power to the Board of Directors is also urged. The complainant further states that, before the second complaint was preferred against him, the Board of Trade adopted new rules and by-laws, and repealed the former ones in regard to the expulsion of members. The principal change is in the creation of a Committee of Reference, to whom all complaints are referred, which is authorized to hear all matters of difference, and report its decision to the Board of Directors. A new hearing is then had, when both parties are again allowed to introduce proof for or against the claims. The second time the complaint was made by Clapp it was referred to this new Committee of Reference in complainant's absence. The Committee reported to the Board of Directors in favor of suspension, and the latter body, it is charged, without giving him notice, voted to suspend him from the Board of Trade for an indefinite period. Hough states, in addition, that he was one of the original incorporators of the Board of Trade; that he has built up a very large and lucrative business, and that his profits for the past six months have been about $25,000. Expulsion from the Board of Trade would work irreparable ruin, and he asks for an injunction to prevent such damage, to restrain the Board from interfering with him in his business as a member, and that the resolution to suspend may be declared null and void. A motion will be made to-morrow morning for an injunction before Judge Farwell.

THE GREENE COUNTY CONTEMPT CASE.

Attorney-General Edsall finished his argument yesterday morning in reply to the rule on the Sheriff of Greene County to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt for seizing and chaining to the track a train of cars on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. The rule was made some two weeks ago, but the Sheriff showed that he had acted under instructions from the Attorney-General, and the case was, therefore, postponed to allow Mr. Edsall an opportunity to show on what authority he gave such advice. He contended that the Government had such a lien for taxes, and such a pre-eminent right to collect them that it was not obliged to ask the assistance of courts; that its right was denied from an independent source, and that even though the property of the railroad corporation was in the hands of the Court, the Government was able to go on and collect taxes without the aid of the latter. Much stress was also laid on State rights, and it was claimed that courts had not power in such a case to inquire into the validity of the tax.

An animated dialogue followed the close of the argument, Judge Drummond asking some pertinent questions, and intimating quite distinctly his views on the subject. The question in the case, he said, was whether the State had any right to collect taxes on property in the hands of the Court; whether it formed an exception to the rule that an officer of another jurisdiction could not interfere with the property without the consent of the Court; whether, in other words, the authority of the Sheriff to collect taxes was paramount to that of the Court, over property in its possession, on which it was desired to levy. Did it stand as if it were in the hands of a party who was personally liable to pay the taxes? Although the power to collect taxes and to enforce the payment was immense, yet it would be arbitrary, and not in consonance with the character of a country governed by law, if it could not be subjected to the power of judicial tribunals. All the laws afforded the citizen some protection against illegal and exorbitant taxation. It was also a question whether or not the fact that the property was in the possession of the Court did not authorize that Court to decide any and every claim either for taxes or for any other object against such property, before the Receiver was authorized to pay the same. As a matter of comity the Court would, on a representation that taxes were due and unpaid, order them to be liquidated. That would be its duty to carry out such paramount claim of the State. And as such representation had been made to the Court in the present case, of taxes being due, it would authorize its Receiver to pay them if they were legal.

The Judge thought the object of the Attorney-General had been to obtain an opinion which might be construed as a precedent for future action. The question was not whether or not taxes were due, but whether the Collector, when they were due, should inform the Court of the fact, in order that the latter might take such action as might be proper for the protection of the citizen as well as of the State. As the property in the present case had been returned to the Receiver, no practical question existed, unless the Attorney-General wished to have the property restored to the Collector and Sheriff. The latter had acted under the Attorney-General's direction, and it was sufficient punishment that he was compelled to surrender the property he had seized. This will probably, therefore, be the end of this contempt case, and it is probable no formal decision will be made further than an order dismissing the rule to show cause.

SCHOOL-DESK PATENT.

The Sherwood School Furniture Company of this city began an important patent suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against A. H. Andrews, H. L. Andrews, and T. S. Hayden, partners under the firm name of A. S. Andrews & Co., to restrain them from infringing C. W. Sherwood's patent for a school desk and seat. The patent was granted Nov. 6, 1866, and two new patents were issued in 1868. The plaintiff claims his patent to be the first of the kind, having a compact closed joint, which has been very widely used, and is of great convenience; and he alleges that the defendants, recognizing its merit, have repeatedly infringed it. Inasmuch as purchasers are equally liable with manufacturers for the use of the patent, the decision will be looked for with considerable anxiety. Messrs. Goodwin, Affield & Towle appear for the complainants.

SOUTH LYNNE TROUBLES.

The case of Drexel vs. Vail, involving the title to the suburban town of South Lynne, was brought up before Judge Farwell yesterday by a motion on the part of the defendants to dissolve the injunction. J. W. Drexel conveyed the land to Asa Vail & Son on certain conditions, which they, it is claimed, failed to fulfill, and complainant asked to have the contract set aside. An injunction was granted to prevent the defendants from interfering with the property or collecting any moneys due on lots. Yesterday Judge Farwell, after hearing the arguments, decided that under any circumstances the injunction ought to stand, as the defendants were in default in making their payments as agreed. The complainants also made a motion for a Receiver to take charge of the property, and this was granted by the Judge, J. Henry Truman, one of the complainants' solicitors, being appointed. He is authorized to take possession of the property, receive all moneys coming due from purchasers, and generally to act as agent for Drexel.

FOX & HOWARD.

In the bankruptcy proceedings against Fox & Howard, James Steel and other of their creditors filed a petition stating that the bankrupts' property consists chiefly of dredges, tug-boats, scows, pile-drivers, and machinery used in dredging rivers, building railroads, and such like work. This property is now lying idle, while the season in which it is used is rapidly passing away. So much time will elapse before a regular Assignee can be elected, and a notice of sale be made, that unless the property is disposed of very soon it will depreciate in value, and franchises will be hard to find after the season for doing the work for which such property is adapted is past. The petitioner therefore asked that as Mr. Anson Fox, the Provisional Assignee, had offered his resignation, that the Court would appoint a suitable and experienced person who could immediately advertise for bids and sell the property. Judge Blodgett accordingly appointed Mr. Bradford Hancock, who has had large experience, both general and as Assignee of bankrupt estates.

DIVORCES.

After fourteen years of married life Mary Ann Lyon says her husband, W. G. Lyon, has been led away from his duty, and has committed adultery repeatedly during the past year with an unknown woman, wherefore she prays for a divorce.

James F. Pleasant accuses his wife Susan of having committed adultery, on account of which he wants a divorce.

George N. Cady says that his wife Eliza and he lived together for thirty-six years as man and wife, having been married in 1839, but that their dispositions did not seem to coincide, for she in May, 1873, suddenly left him and went West to Iowa, where she now lives. Cady therefore proposes to get a divorce.

ITEMS.

Gardner P. Comstock yesterday by his attorneys, Grant & Swift, filed a denial to the the petition in bankruptcy against him. He proposes to contest the case, and contends that the giving of the judgment-notes was done in the ordinary course of business, without the intention of giving a preference, as charged.

Judge Drummond will decide the exceptions to the Master's report in the case of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Nassau Bank of New York filed a bill against A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, to recover 100 shares of the capital-stock of the First National Bank of Duluth, valued at $10,000. This was deposited by George C. Stone with the bank as collateral security to secure his note of $5,000, which now is in the hands of the complainant.

The Vermont National Bank of St. Albans began a suit for $6,000 against W. A. Clapp.

The Security Bank of New York brought suit against J. H. Hitchcock and H. J. O. Walker, claiming $4,000.

Walter, John, and W. M. Richard sued Robert, George H., John B., and Walter S. Fergus for $3,500.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

A discharge was issued to L. S. McDougal.

Henry Wertheim was appointed Provisional Assignee of Jonas Rosenhaupt et al.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Andrew Holte filed a petition stating that he had been illegally imprisoned on a charge of arson, and asking for a writ of habeas corpus to try the legality of his detention.

Charnley Brothers & Co. sued Daniel Healey for $1,500.

Michael Finucan sued E. A. Rice for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary Ann Deming, administratrix, began a suit in trespass against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, laying damages at $5,000.

The Moline Plow Company began a suit in debt against Andrew Friedley, laying damages at $1,500.

Lucy E. Parsons sued H. M. Taylor for $2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

The attachment against Kate J. Brass, administratrix of the estate of Roger J. Brass, issued Tuesday, for not obeying the order of the Court to pay the claim of J. N. Roberts, was returned and dismissed at defendant's cost, and ten days were given to comply with the order.

In the estate of Thomas Guerden, a grant of administration was made to Julia Ann Guerden, under bond for $6,050.

The case of Daniel J. Wren and A. T. Doty, an application for discharge as insolvent debtors, was not taken up. They were arrested on a ca sa for $1,151.40, at the instance of John A. Cotton. The trial was tedious, and no decision was reached.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The quasi-criminal case of A. C. Greenebaum, who is charged with acting as agent for an insurance company which was not authorized to do business in the State, was on trial yesterday. The case was tried several months ago and is familiar to the public, the evidence having been published at the time. The case was submitted to the jury late in the afternoon with instructions to seal the verdict.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—18, 20, 22 to 24, 26, 27, 30 to 42.

JUDGE JAMESON—35, 43, 47 to 50, 52, 53, 55 to 61, 63 to 67.

JUDGE MOORE—101, and 15 and 16.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,511, and 277, and 291 to 310 on calendar.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. C. Lewis vs. B. F. Huson and Thomas D. Carter, $744.52.—Robert Meadowcraft et al. vs. Joseph Gibson, $132.57.

JUDGE GARY—Charles McAllister vs. John S. Marsh, $324.50.—Andrew Peterson vs. F. R. Armstrong, $265.36.—F. B. Sweetland vs. E. F. Angell, $223.47.—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Peter Ragor, $139.45.—H. W. Lehman vs. T. R. Armstrong, $972.17. —L. M. Prentiss vs. Alexander L. and J. R. Thorne, verdict $2,000 and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Johnathan Woodbridge vs. James McKinney and H. M. Taylor, $128.33.—D. F. Groves vs. Andrew J. Griggs, $2,510.40.

JUDGE ROGERS—A. Barrington vs. Charles McLaughlin, $339.

THE VANQUISHED STRIKERS.

Preparations for the General Resumption of Work—The Feeling All Round.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16.—The preparations for starting the mines are rapidly going on. The Ashley Mines of the Lehigh & Wilmington Coal Company will resume to-morrow, as will several other collieries. An official dispatch says that the Summit Hill division in Carbon County have accepted the terms of the Company, and will resume work at once. Meetings have been held here to-day, and it is understood that the decision is for immediate resumption under protest, which means that the men acknowledge themselves conquered for the present, but will renew their demand for higher wages whenever the opportunity offers. All the mines of the Legrande Wilkesbarre Company are being put in readiness, with the expectation of starting a full force on Monday. A telegram was received at a coal office to-day saying that the Schuylkill men had decided to abandon the Union for the term of one year. This intelligence is especially gratifying to the operators, whose object has been not only to be victorious in the present long strike, which they undoubtedly sprung upon the men, but to give the death-blow to the Miners' Union.

[To the Associated Press.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16.—Resumption in this region is a fact notwithstanding the efforts of a few leaders yesterday and to-day to undo what was accomplished on Monday.

The miners openly proclaim their joy at the unexpected turn in affairs. The strike has caused a loss to this region of fully $10,000,000. It is likely that some of the leaders of the strike will be refused work.

A meeting of miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company was held at Nanticoke last night. They state that Mr. Stickney wishes to reduce their pay more than 10 per cent, and they voted unanimously not to go to work as long as he persists in the demand.

They will resume at a reduction of 10 per cent upon last year's prices.

BLOODED STOCK.

Great Short-Horn Sale at Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Ont., June 16.—The great sale of short-horn cattle from the herds of the Hon. M. H. Cocheam, Wm. Miller, and Simeon Beattie was one of the most notable ever held on this continent. The 5th Airdrie Duchess heifer, 6 months old, brought $18,000, and sold to Avery & Murphy, Detroit, Mich. The 5th Duke of Hillhurst, 2 months old, brought $8,300; sold to Noel, Cockrelle & Gibson, Nashville, Tenn. The 4th Louan of Stausendale, $2,850, to B. B. Groom, Winchester, Ky. Imported Surmise Duchess 10th, $2,400, to William Major & Sons, White Vale, Ont. Surmise Duchess 10th, John R. Page, Sennett, N. Y., $2,700. Princess of Oxford 4th, sold to Mr. Beattie at the Gen Flora sale for $1,700, sold to-day for $3,000. Duchess of Ruby, to John R. Craig, $3,000. Careless 8th, heifer, $2,300, to same. Kirklevington Duchess 8th, $4,025, to same. Kirklevington Duchess 2d, to Avery & Murphy, $4,600.

The total sales aggregated $80,550; the average being $1,227, the prices being in gold.

LIBEL SUIT.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Postmaster Wahle was yesterday arrested by the late Cashier of the Post-Office, Charles Turner, for libel, in charging the latter with withholding the pay of employes. Wahle gave bond for his appearance next Monday.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Consecration of the Catholic Churches to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Considering the Continuance of St. Peter's Mission.

THE SACRED HEART.

SERVICES AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Yesterday was a very notable day among all the followers of the Catholic faith throughout the world. It was celebrated as the centennial anniversary of the festival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Two hundred years ago yesterday, according to tradition and the belief of this Church, the Lord Jesus appeared to Margaret Mary Alacoque at Paray-le-Monial and urged her to propagate devotion towards His Sacred Heart. During the Vatican Council a petition signed by nearly all of the Cardinals and prelates present was addressed to the Pope asking him to honor the day by the consecration of the entire Roman Catholic Church to the Sacred Heart. By his direction the Congregation of Rites issued a solemn and beautiful act of consecration which all the priests were requested to use in the consecration of their respective churches. This order was promulgated wherever the Catholic faith is known, and the day was very extensively commemorated.

In Paris, in order to show forth its doctrine to the most Sacred Heart of our Lord Jesus, a corner-stone of a national memorial church was laid. Pilgrimages were made in great numbers to the shrines at Paray-le-Monial, where the revelation of Jesus is said to have taken place. More than 200,000,000 of men, women, and children of the Catholic Church were thus consecrated yesterday to the Sacred Heart. By a curious coincidence June 16, the second centennial of this sacred feast, was the thirtieth anniversary of the elevation to the chair of Peter of the present Pope. This fact lent a considerable interest to the event. The reign of Pope Pius IX. has been much longer than any of his predecessors, and has been marked with some of the most important acts in the history of the Church, the last of which is this universal consecration.

The act of consecration, prescribed by the Sacred Congregation of Rites, requires the faithful to pray for the sinful and those not in the Church and refusing submission to the decisions of the Holy See, or holding opinions not in accordance with its teachings, and to consecrate themselves to the Sacred Heart and resolve to love and serve it alone.

The day was properly observed in Chicago as elsewhere. In all of the churches High Pontifical Mass was said at an early hour in the morning, the act of consecration was read, and most of the churches were kept open during the day for the silent devotion of the faithful.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley had issued a circular referring to the action of the Pope and the Congregation of Rites, and requesting all of the priests in his Diocese to read the act of devotion to the Sacred Heart, copies of the act being printed and circulated, and granting permission to give yesterday, at any hour that suited their congregations, the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

This programme was faithfully fulfilled. In addition to High Mass and the consecration in the morning, the solemn rite of benediction was given, and the act of consecration again read in the evening at several of the churches.

At St. Mary's last evening the ceremonies were very interesting. Bishop Foley officiated, assisted by the Fathers Noonan, Dunne, and Riordan. A sermon explanatory of the Feast of the Sacred Heart was first delivered by the Bishop. He premised it by reading the twelfth chapter of St. Matthew and the nineteenth chapter of St. John, wherein are narrated the story of Christ's death on the cross, the spear thrust, and His bleeding heart.

At its conclusion the benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament took place, after which the act of consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was read aloud by Father Riordan, the congregation following him in low tones.

ST. PETER'S MISSION.

SHALL IT BE DISCONTINUED.

A special meeting of the friends of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Chapel, and of the Episcopalian mission cause in general, was held in one of the parlors of the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, the Hon. S. C. Judd in the chair. The attendance was very small, half a dozen gentlemen and scarcely as many ladies being present.

The Rev. G. C. Street, pastor of St. Peter's, made a report in which he showed the working of the mission from the time of the fire down to date. He was sorry to say that, latterly, he had not been sustained with that degree of enthusiasm which should attend the work in which he was engaged. This was lamentable, but it was strictly true. During the year ending April 1, there had been raised by contribution only $670; the expenses of removal to State street and other matters had been $170, and the total indebtedness was about $15. In order to place the mission in good working order the sum of $1,200 will be required. This could be raised if only twenty-five persons would pledge $12 per year, in monthly installments, and get their friends to do the same. He was sorry to observe that, judging by the sparseness of the attendance, the Episcopal communion in Chicago did not seem to take any interest whatever in the missionary work which he had been engaged in for so long a period. Therefore he would respectfully tender his resignation to the meeting, and would surrender the chapel and its belongings into their hands.

Mr. Barney said that the meeting was not sufficiently representative to act in the matter. The Reverend gentleman might tender his resignation, but they would not accept it. If he felt like resigning, let him offer his resignation to the Episcopal pastors severally, or let him surrender his charge to the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

The Rev. Mr. Street was sorry to have to remark that the Episcopal ministry appeared to studiously avoid the meetings called.

Mr. Chase said that, for one, he was willing to sustain the mission. He thought the pastor should not be in a hurry to resign. Let them try one more meeting first, so that the Episcopal clergymen and prominent lay-members might be interested. He moved that they adjourn to meet one week from Monday in St. Peter's Chapel, No. 143 State street, which prevailed, and the proceedings terminated.

ELSEWHERE.

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 16.—The various Presbyterian Church Courts, which have hitherto existed as separate Church bodies, have at length effected a union, the conclusion of which was attained yesterday at Montreal under the most favorable and encouraging circumstances. The Presbyterians of the whole Dominion now form one ecclesiastical body. A few still stand out, but it is confidently expected that they will yet cast in their lot with the others.

WISCONSIN EPISCOPALIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—The Diocesan Convention adjourned to-night, after a peaceful session. The Revs. Ashley, Keene, Kemper, Spalding, and Messrs. Helfenstein, Smith, Bush, and Reigart, were elected Standing Committee. A Bishop's salary of $4,000 was voted. An assessment for the year's expenditures was made of $1 on each communicant. The name of the Janesville Convocation is changed to the Madison Convocation. Several changes in canons were proposed, and notice given of an intention to bring them up next year. The present canon for settling differences between clergy and congregations was withdrawn, and the old canon, known as 32 of 37, substituted.

J. H. Hoes was re-elected Treasurer of the diocese.

Before adjournment the Bishop said a few pointed words gratefully acknowledging the forbearance of the Convention and the kindly spirit throughout.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

Depredations of the Mexicans in Texas—The Recent Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The Galveston (Tex.) *News'* Brownsville special says: News from Mexico shows that a revolutionary spirit is prevailing.

It is now believed that Gen. Fuero will not come to the frontier.

The body of McMahon, a school teacher, was found near Mesquite Parish on Sunday. His head, arms, and legs were severed from his body. One of the raiders who was killed by McNeely's men had on McMahon's clothes. This fact will be established by affidavits.

As the result of McNeely's fight, thirteen Mexicans were killed, and one was wounded. It proves, upon investigation, that McNeely's company is encamped near the point where the railroad crosses the Resaca de la Palma. Cortina's followers are very mad at the defeat of the raid by McNeely, and swear they will have three for one.

Some of the recaptured cattle belong to men living more than 200 miles from the Rio Grande.

The stock in Western Texas is very much scattered for want of attention, the herdsmen fearing the Mexican raiders.

It is reported that the fight between rancheros and cattle-thieves, and the killing of Capt. Fogles, of Cortina's force, was not verified.

ATCHISON.

An Excursion—The New Bridge.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 16.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road is making arrangements for an excursion of prominent persons of Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa over the line of that road to Grenada, Col. The party will leave this city Thursday, June 24, and return the following Sunday.

The draw-span of the iron bridge over the Missouri River at this city has been completed.

BLOOD DISEASES.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease. Nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Ia., July 14, 1872.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Discovery is sold by druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, LADIES' NIGHT.

GLORIOUS BILL!—BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL!

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE TRIPLE MAMMOTH COMPANY!

The Glorious Historical Tableau, by David Strong,

Battle of Bunker Hill!

Or, THE DEATH OF WARREN.

The Mammoth Stage full of Living Figures. The Star Olio presents the Queen of the Air,

LEONA DARE,

THE GREAT PRAEGER FAMILY, Miss Adelaide, Carl, and Hubert; the Celebrated Comedians, Vocalists and Dancers, SHERIDAN AND MACK; Mr. J. L. DAVIS and his School of Educated Dogs; the Skillful Gymnast, STEWART DARE; the Great Ethiopian Comedian, J. W. McANDREWS, "The Watermelon Man," the Brilliant Gymnast, T. S. HALL; the Dual Specialists, THOS. AND LOTTIE WINNETT; the Bewitching Serio-Comic, ZITTELLA; the Beautiful Vocalist, NELL WEST; the Song and Dance Artists, EMMERSON AND CLARK; the Popular Ethiopian Comedians, MARK HUGHES and NED WAMBOLD. The entire Dramatic Company in the rattling farce, MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Sunday Evening, June 20—Gigantic Testimonial Benefit to Manager LEONARD GROVER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF TONY PASTOR AND HIS Model Troupe.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Regular Saturday Matinee.

FARWELL HALL.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 16, 17, 18, and 19.

BLIND TOM,

The Wonderful Musical Prodigy.

Admission, 50 cts; Children, 25 cts; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, Children, 50 cts. Reserved Seats for sale at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, State-st. Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8:15. Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF DALY'S

BIG BONANZA!

With the entire New York Cast.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

☞ Remember the brief engagement of this distinguished Company, and secure your seats in advance.

RANDOLPH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner West Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

TREMENDOUS TRIUMPH OF THE NEW COMPANY IN THE VOLUPTUOUS FRENCH

CAN-CAN

Danced by twenty of the prettiest and best Can-Can Dancers in the World.

Matinees every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, previous to which IDA VINCENT will make outside tight-wire ascensions, weather permitting.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA OF

EVA!

Children 15 cents at Saturday Matinees; 25 cents in the evening.

Sunday night Benefit of LITTLE EVA.

SHIRTS.



A Good Shirt, $1.50

A Good Shirt, $1.75

A Good Shirt, $2.00

FROM STOCK.

SHIRTS to order a specialty.

4-Ply Linen Collars $2 per doz.

HARRIS & COBB,

171 S. Clark-st.

SANITARIUM.

CINCINNATI SANITARIUM.

A PERMANENTLY-ESTABLISHED INSTITUTION for the care, custody, and treatment of the INSANE, including those suffering from EPILEPSY. A separate department and buildings for patients with NERVOUS DISORDERS, and for INEBRIATES and those addicted to the excessive use of opium and other narcotics. For circular address

WM. L. PECK, M. D., Sup't,

College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks

Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

Privileges

Negotiated at one to two per cent from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares

$106.25.

Straddles $250 each, control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars' profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall-st. operations are conducted, sent

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BANKERS,

NOS. 9 & 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK.

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ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Island Ledge House, Wells Beach, Me.

W. A. WORCESTER & CO., Proprietors.

This House is considered the best on the sea-coast of New England, where there is surf and river bathing, with excellent facilities for sailing, fishing, gunning, and all out-door amusements. Good music for dancing and parties at service of patrons, and everything that can be mentioned in a house adapted for pleasure and recreation. Splendid drives on the shore and in the woods. Prices moderate. The best the market can afford for the table, and for the comfort and happiness of the guests. Boston & Maine R. R. runs four trains per day from Boston to this beautiful resort.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.

The undersigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro, N. H., has taken for the present season the hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Frequent steamboat and railroad communication with Providence daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention.

F. S. BOOTHBY,

Care People's Steamboat Company, Providence, R. I.

DEER PARK HOTEL,

B. & O. R. R.,

Will Open June 21, 1875.

JOHN DAILEY, Manager,

Formerly of Glades Hotel, Oakland.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

EUROPEAN PLAN. Will open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address

L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,

City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

GLEN HOUSE,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer Resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cook County Normal School.

AN EXAMINATION for ADMISSION for the Fall Term will be held Wednesday, June 23, and Wednesday, Sept. 1, beginning at 9:30 a. m. and continue till 3:45 p. m. Contest for the Mrs. W. H. Brooks prizes in reading will take place Thursday, June 24th, inst., at 2 p. m.; and the contest for the S. A. Briggs prizes in oratory and declamation, will be on Friday, 25th, at 2 p. m. Alumni meeting Friday evening and Saturday morning, the 26th inst. Next term will commence Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1875.

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal,

Englewood, Ill.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN

ART SCHOOLS,

Michigan-av., corner of Van Buren-st.

Open continuously. Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, under professional instruction and guidance of M. FELIX REGAMEY, J. ROY ROBERTSON, J. F. GOOKINS, President L. W. VOLK, and W. L. B. JENNEY.

For particulars apply for circulars.

St. Mary's Hall,

FARIBAULT, MINN.

Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Rector. Miss S. P. Darlington, Principal, assisted by a full Corps of Experienced Teachers. The Tenth School Year will commence on THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1875. For Registers, with full details, address the Rector.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County up to Monday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for materials and labor required in the steam heating and laundry apparatus, etc., required at Cook County Insane Asylum, in accordance with the plans and specifications of such work and materials now on file at the office of J. J. Egan, architect, 14 South Clark-st.

Bidders will be required to furnish, with their proposals, bonds in the sum of $2,000, with two approved sureties, to secure the acceptance of the contract by the bidder if awarded to him; and a bond of $10,000 will also be required with the contract as security for the satisfactory working of the entire apparatus for a period of three winters after completion.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each proposal and accompanying bond shall be inclosed in separate envelopes, indorsed "bond," and "proposal for steam-heating," with the name of the bidder also indorsed on each envelope.

Both envelopes and a copy of this advertisement to be inclosed in another envelope similarly indorsed, and addressed to the Clerk of the County Commissioners, at Criminal Court Building, Michigan-st.

By order of Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities.

HERMANN LIEB, Clerk.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES

LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 30 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or 10 cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. A. G. OLIN

187 Washington-st. CHICAGO, Established 1850, continues to treat successfully all Private, Chronic, and Special Diseases, Nervous Debility, &c. A Book on Marriage and Disease, 64 pages, for 10 cents. Consultation free. Call or write.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PIANOS.

WEBER PIANOS.

NILSSON! I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.

KELLOGG! For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and house.

LUCCA! Your Uprights are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great success.

PATTI! I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.

ALBANI! They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained.

STRAUSS! Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.

WEHLI! Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion.

THE INCOMPARABLE WEBER PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS, AT

STORY & CAMP'S,

211 STATE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	§4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	*6:25 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*9:15 a. m.	*10:50 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*7:30 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*3:20 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*7:25 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*10:50 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:25 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS,

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p. m.	§7:40 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex	*9:15 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 a. m.	*2:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:30 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 63 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:50 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Elgin Passenger	5:25 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Itasca Passenger	6:25 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Sunday Passenger	5:00 p. m.	10:05 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:20 a. m.
Mail	§4:35 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:45 a. m.	7:12 p. m.
Express, Daily	8:35 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:35 a. m.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

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AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Fare, 2 cents," was the motto of the Madison-street 'buses yesterday.

C. V. Dyer has sold to Alonzo Huntington for $70,000 the property on the northwest corner of LaSalle street and North avenue.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building) was, at 8 a. m., 59 degrees; 10 a. m., 61; 12 m., 62; 3 p. m., 66; 6 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 60.

The Boston Base-Ball Club received as its third of the receipts for last Saturday's game over $1,300. Truly the labors of eighteen ball players and an umpire are well paid at the rate of $4,000 per afternoon.

A misprint of a street number in Sunday's Tribune located a saloon row on West Randolph street at No. 27 instead of No. 24. The former number is that of Mr. Weiderman's beer-shop, against which nothing has ever been alleged.

Dr. McElroy, of No. 634 West Adams street, was thrown from his buggy at the corner of Randolph and Sheldon streets yesterday afternoon, and severely hurt about the head. His vehicle was crowded against the curbstone by a passing wagon and upset.

The magnificent steamer Peerless, of the Lake Superior People's Line, which is to leave this evening on her first pleasure excursion trip of the season, has, within the last few days, been thoroughly refitted, and will be thrown open for public inspection this evening between 7 and 9 o'clock, at her dock on Market street, foot of Washington.

The advantage of weight over position was illustrated yesterday on Twenty-second street, when a light-weight 'bus-driver from his airy perch attempted to hand up a heavy-weight passenger. When they tumbled off the wheel into the mud the driver was naturally a-top, but the earnestness, force, and fluency of the fat man's profanity more than redeemed his slight disadvantage in position.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Electrical Society was held in the Union building last evening, C. H. Summens in the chair. Papers on "Lightning and Lightning-Rods," by G. H. Mullen, and papers on "Musical Telegraphy," by G. P. Hackenberg, of Austin, Tex., and on the "Sine Galvanometer," by R. J. Hewitt, of Osage City, were reported as received, and placed on file for consideration in the future. The meeting then adjourned for one month.

The family of First Assistant Fire-Marshal Sweenie, residing at No. 239 Superior street, were made very sick yesterday noon by some canned lobsters which they ate. A report was circulated that they had been poisoned, but Dr. Wadsworth, who was called, settled all fears by the opinion that the symptoms were similar to those of cholera-morbus, and a little medicine soon put them out of danger. Mrs. Sweenie and her three sons and three daughters were very ill for a few hours, but were convalescing rapidly last night, and will be about again as usual to-day. Mr. Sweenie is absent at Boston on a visit.

Another distribution of flowers was made yesterday among the inmates of our city hospitals and other charitable institutions by the ladies of the Flower Mission. The receipts of flowers in the morning were unusually good, both in quality and quantity, and as the ladies were out in large numbers, quick work was made of preparing bouquets for distribution. The "Mission" meets regularly every Wednesday morning in the rooms of the Athenæum, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street, and invites the co-operation and assistance of all who are interested in its work.

Collector Wadsworth has received a letter from the authorities of the Treasury Department informing him that they should consider his resignation as having been tendered, in case it was deemed best to make a new appointment. No tidings have yet been received by the incumbent, or his probable successor, of any action having been taken to change the order of things. Mr. Wadsworth says he is perfectly resigned to anything that may come, and awaits further developments with the tranquility which comes of duty faithfully done,—or words to that effect.

The pioneer peach made his appearance on the cheap fruit-stands yesterday. He was as hard as Mike McDonald; as small as the chances of a new Court-House; as round as Mike Evans' head; as devoid of bloom or down as McCaffrey's scalp; as tasteless as water would be to Frank Lumbard; as full of diseases as Bridgeport whisky; and, generally, as dangerous to have anything to do with as the Cosmopolitan Club. The doctors looked pleasant at the sight of him, and the apothecaries compounded large extra quantities of nauseous medicines. In short, the arrival of the gripe, worm-eaten, and premature cramp-producer was hailed with joy. He was not largely patronized yesterday, but the Coroner hopes for better things.

In The Tribune's account of the attempted suicide of Mrs. Richards Tuesday, Mr. Rich was credited with having been with Mr. Dodd when he went after the woman. Mr. Rich explains that he first met Dodd and Mrs. Richards that day opposite the Rock Island Depot; that he requested Dodd to go with him to have a deed acknowledged; that Mrs. Richards wanted to go too as far as the Grand Pacific, and that this was how he (Rich) came to be mixed up in the case. Mr. Rich further vindicates his presence of mind, and says that he was not "dumbfounded" or "bewildered," but that he promptly came to Mrs. Richards' help, and, with the aid of another person, carried her into the police station.

A camp-fire and flag presentation took place on the evening of the 15th inst. at No. 1372 State street, the hall of Whittier Post, No. 10, G. A. R., Department of Illinois. The affair was one of unusual interest, and attended by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the institution. Mrs. H. Blattner, in behalf of the lady friends, made a beautiful presentation speech, which was responded to very appropriately by Commander P. L. W. Janson. Department-Commander Col. Hiram Hilliard also made a short but eloquent speech, after which Edna Dean Proctor's poem, "The Stripes and Stars," was beautifully given by Comrade Charles F. Vierling, followed by variations on the drum and fife by Comrades Griffin and Scoville. A well-filled table of eatables and drinkables was next in order; and then followed dancing until break of day.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The reception at the Art Gallery of the Academy of Design has been definitely fixed for Tuesday evening, when everything will be in readiness. The paintings are nearly all here, and are the finest collection ever brought to this city—works of the higher order of art representing many of the most prominent foreign artists and a large number of American painters. The list of European artists includes Prof. Otto Seitz, Carl Roux, Prof. Carl Raupt, Paul Webber, Hertrich, Voltz, Mosler, all at Munich; Baron, Fischel, Vila, Donnas, Ortago, Gilbert, Key, at Paris; Schoumann, Stammel, of Dusseldorf, and Ennis at Rome. James H. Beard, Wyant, De Haas, Brevoort, William Hart, William Howard, Shattuck, Slathard, Culver, J. G. Brown, Heade, Britcher, and others outside of Chicago are represented by some splendid pieces already in position. The city artists have produced some beautiful works, pronounced by a few connoisseurs who have seen them to be the finest home collection ever exhibited here. The crowning picture is from Prof. Seitz, and is considered by Chicago artists a masterpiece. It is a Grecian mythological subject—a Satyr and Nymph, and has never been exhibited before. Walter Shirlaw, now at Munich, will astonish his friends in Chicago, where he belongs, by two productions from his easel—"Toning of the Bell," and "A Harmony of Life." Marine and animal pieces are quite numerous, and portraits, thus far, comparatively few. The reception will probably be the finest ever held in Chicago.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General Jewell, who is making an extended tour through the West in order to familiarize himself with the details of the postal service, spent the whole of yesterday in inspecting the carriers' and mailing departments of the Chicago Post-Office. He was greatly interested in all he saw, and seemed not a little awe-struck at the immense proportions the postal business has attained here. Every time some remarkable feature of our system was pointed out he fell into a reverie about that old boot-leg, and was loud in his expressions of amazement. It will take Mr. Jewell several days to go through all the departments. He could not have visited a better place to familiarize himself with the service over which he presides. After leaving Chicago he will probably go to St. Louis,—not so much for the purpose of learning as of teaching the authorities of that ambitious burg what he has learned in this city.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERT.

The musical curiosity, Blind Tom, gave the first of his series of fine concerts last evening at Farwell Hall, with a small audience in attendance. Although it is his first visit here for about three years, there is little of novelty added to his concerts, except in the increase of his repertoire, which now embraces a handsome [illegible] of all kinds of music, from Beethoven sonatas to plantation melodies. So far as his playing is concerned, there is very little change, and his programmes are made up of instrumental and vocal numbers, playing by imitation, and location of objects in the hall by sounds. All this is quite familiar to most concert-goers, so that he has quite a limited number of curiosity-seekers to draw upon. Those who have not seen him, however, ought to improve the opportunity this week.

A BAD SHOT.

Mrs. Eva Richards, the woman who made an attempt to create a sensation by shooting herself in front of the Grand Pacific Hotel day before yesterday, was not at all dangerously wounded. The ball made only a flesh wound in her left side, and that is by no means serious. She was removed from the County Hospital to her home, No. 348½ State street, yesterday. The whole story was given in yesterday's Tribune, and there is nothing new to add regarding the sensation so well planned but so poorly executed.

THAT UNHAPPY AVENUE.

THE COMPANY HAS TO LOWER ITS TRACKS.

The South Side Railway Company continued their experiments in landscape gardening on Wabash avenue yesterday, and succeeded in making a thoroughfare rather more difficult to traverse than ever before. About 150 men were employed, and with them several teams; the men at the north end of the route were engaged in making a continuous mound in the centre of the street, using for the purpose dirt brought by the teams. From Congress street to Eldridge court this mound of loose dirt occupies more than half the street, and, since it is rather more difficult to travel over than a newly-plowed field, the condition of the thoroughfare may perhaps be imagined. The dirt used to fill up to the unlawful grade is largely composed of building refuse, old mortar, broken bricks, pieces of stone, and other like material, which the Company consider quite good enough for a roadway in Chicago's principal residence street. When he who has a team thinks of the pleasure of driving over a loose and ragged mass of stone, dirt, and bricks, he will render suitable thanks to the Company. The heap in the centre of the street averages about a foot in height, and is a decided addition to the avenue.

From Twelfth street south to Twenty-second the Company's men were at work undoing what they did the day before. The diary of this portion of the avenue shows that Saturday and Sunday the Company tore up the street, and threw the dirt wildly around on all sides. Monday they rested and thought it over. Tuesday they threw some of the dirt and rubbish back between the tracks, and, to give a pleasing air of change to their labors, yesterday they set to work and scattered the rubbish around again. Their object was to get out the bed boards and lower their tracks down to the level—a proceeding which they never would have chosen to have done had not The Tribune shown the public how utterly they were disregarding the law.

The Company have shown as yet no disposition to pave any portion of the avenue, and have not done anything in the way of bringing materials or performing the work. They will possibly get around to that in a few weeks—maybe in less.

To show how entirely the Company forget all about grades, and ordinances, and such, it is only necessary to state that they made a start to pave south from Twenty-second street on a line even with their iron as laid, or about 4 inches above grade, and above the level of the pavement.

The present state of the avenue is dangerous as well as disgraceful, and the inhabitants are beginning to inquire as to what would happen if a fire should break out. It would be next to impossible for a fire-engine to get into position on the avenue, and it would be totally impossible for one to cross the street. It is to be hoped that no fire-alarm will be struck for that portion of the city until the gracious pleasure of the Company permits a pavement to be laid.

The officers of the Railway Company were before the Grand Jury yesterday to answer a complaint lodged by some party or parties living along Wabash avenue, to the effect that the enterprise of that Company Sunday, in laying a track along Wabash avenue, was no enterprise at all, but the creation of a nuisance, which ought to be abated. A dozen or more witnesses were examined, but no result was announced at noon, when the jury adjourned for the day. It is likely that this will induce the Company to hurry up the job of sinking its tracks to grade.

B. R. CUTTER.

MEETING OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

A meeting of school Principals was held in their room at the offices of the Board of Education, 85 Fifth avenue, yesterday evening, for the purpose of taking some action with regard to the death of Mr. B. R. Cutter, late Principal of the Washington School, which occurred Tuesday morning. Supt. Pickard presided, and there was a large attendance.

After the meeting was opened, Messrs. Pickard, Merriman, and Howland were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. During their absence, Mr. Richberg, President of the Board of Education; Mr. W. H. Wells, ex-Superintendent of Schools; Mr. M. Culver, Mr. A. Kirk, and others, delivered brief addresses, testifying to the social, scholarly, and administrative qualities of the deceased.

The Committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Benjamin Russell Cutter, for nearly seventeen years Principal of the Washington School, has been called all too early from his chosen work after a long and painful illness. We but give expression to the feelings of this Association when we say that in our departed associate we have ever recognized a teacher noted for energy, earnestness, skill, and eminent success; a man long trusted by the school authorities, loved by his pupils, and honored by their parents; a friend hearty and true, frank and honorable, whose name will always recall the manly virtues that endeared him to us. We tender to the bereaved wife and daughter our heartfelt sympathy in this great sorrow.

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records of this Association, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

The Chairman announced that the funeral service will be held at deceased's residence, at Elmhurst, at 1 p. m. to-day, after which the remains will be taken to Graceland Cemetery for interment. Teachers who have taught with Mr. Cutter will be allowed to dismiss their divisions in order that they may participate in the last sad rites. A special car will be provided for the mourners, leaving Wells street depot at 12 o'clock, returning at 3:30 p. m.

Messrs. Merriman, Heywood, Vanzwoll, Mahoney, Babcock, and Baker were appointed pall-bearers, and the meeting adjourned.

BUNKO.

CATCHING THE WRONG CUSTOMER.

An incident occurred on one of our principal streets yesterday that is too good to keep, and it is given in detail: Some days ago a representative of the Treasury Department at Washington came to this city on official business, and yesterday, while passing along one of the principal thoroughfares, was accosted by a member of the fraternity with which the city has been infested for some time, when the following colloquy ensued:

Bunkoist (a medium-sized, gentlemanly-looking young man, with a rich, Scotch brogue)—"Can you tell me where I can find the British Consul?" The official, having heard of bunko before, thought he saw the point, and, going in for a little fun, answered politely, "No, I am a stranger here." This took well, and having, as he supposed, a good subject, "Yes?" said the bunko man inquiringly, "so am I. I am just from Glasgow, Scotland, and am passing through Chicago on my way to San Francisco. I just wanted to make a few inquiries of the British Consul on my way through. My name is Campbell," said he, with a quiet air, and he handed the officer his card, on which was "J. C. Campbell, Glasgow, Scotland."

"This is a large city," continued the bunkoist, with a strong foreign accent; "and it was a terrible fire they had here. Glasgow," said he, with an air of mingled pride and humility, "contributed £500 to the relief of the Chicago sufferers." Then followed other remarks, and inquiries, all very natural, until finally the important question, "And what may your name be?" The Treasury official, who had been hankering for a little of this experience, and had watched the progress of events with curious and increasing satisfaction, was not long in contributing the desired information to the stock already in possession of his interrogator.

"My name is Jenkins," replied he (a fictitious name, by the way), "I am from Brownsville, Pa."

"Ah, indeed," said the bunkoer, and having, as he supposed, secured the key to the situation, he lost no time in bidding the polite stranger "Good day," and hastening to his confederate.

Jenkins now walked leisurely up street a few doors, and stood idly looking about, waiting for the rest of the play. Suddenly he was accosted by a burly looking individual, with a plaid suit.

Second Bunkoist—"Why, Mr. Jenkins, how do you? When did you leave Brownsville? My name is Rogers. I have often seen you in Brownsville. You remember me very well," and here he began to hesitate just a little, as he watched the officer's countenance, who had hard work to repress a knowing look.

"Why, Mr. Rogers, I am glad to see you, sir," said the Treasury official, with his blandest smile, but with an illy-concealed twinkle in his eye. "When did you come to town, Mr. Rogers?"

The bunkoist had been accustomed to asking questions, and so gave an evasive reply.

"Mr. Rogers," continued the officer in the same tone, "this is a very pleasant city," and then, as if of a sudden becoming more deeply interested in his newly-found friend, "Where are you stopping, Mr. Rogers?"

Mr. Rogers was getting rather tired by this time of being questioned, and, beginning to surmise that his game was understood, gave indications of abandoning the field; but the Brownsville man was not ready to let him off quite yet.

"By the way," continued the Treasury official interestedly, "I met your friend down the street just now, Mr. Rogers. He gave me his card [pulling it from his vest pocket and extending it towards the bunko man]. Perhaps you had better hand it back to him, Mr. Rogers."

This was more of a scorching than Mr. Rogers had bargained for, and, thoroughly wilted, he took the card abstractedly, and momentarily pondered over the name. "But here," said the Washington man, taking hold of a corner of it again, as if bethinking himself, "Perhaps I had better hand it back to him myself, Mr. Rogers."

By this time Mr. Rogers was completely demoralized, but had enough spunk left to hold on to Mr. Campbell's card, and so far forgetting the dignity of his profession as to drawl out: "No, sir! you can't have this any more. You might say I gave it to you."

This closed the interview, Mr. Rogers swooped around the corner, looking like a whipped cur. Jenkins wanted a back view of his retreating "acquaintance," and passed around to look down Madison street, but the fellow had vanished. It is fair to presume that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell, from Glasgow, Scotland, will figure under different names during the remainder of their sojourn in Chicago.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGES.

BARNES GETS THE MONEY.

The Spiritualistic marriage dispute concerning Chauncey Barnes and Mattie Sawyer which was heard before Judge Wallace a week or more ago was yesterday decided in the County Court in the presence of a crowd of anxious lookers-on of the Spiritual faith.

In giving the decision the Judge said he was crowded for time, and as a consequence his opinion would not be as elaborate as it otherwise would have been, but it would cover the chief issue of the case. Under the principles of the common law, the so-called marriage of the deceased and Dr. Barnes had to be recognized as valid. He had given the same decision in a similar case, which had been sustained by the higher Court. The statutes of the State prescribed the forms of marriage, but did not forbid any of the forms acknowledged by the common law. Under the common law, there were two forms considered valid: the one when the obligation was assumed in the presence of witnesses, and the other when the parties by living together publicly assumed the apparent relation of man and wife. It could not be doubted that Dr. Barnes and the deceased had been recognized in their associations as married, even by their nearest relations. The recognition might have been to suppress the disgrace of illicit intercourse, but this even would not affect the case in the eye of the law. Some of the testimony in the case, he said, was perhaps questionable, but inasmuch as the defense had not questioned it he could not. In view, therefore, of the testimony, and the fact that Dr. Barnes and the deceased had lived together until the latter's demise, and been treated as man and wife by society, he had to consider the marriage as valid.

In regard to dismissing the administrators, Mr. Dodge and wife, he was not ready to act at present. At the time the papers were granted to Mr. Dodge, the plaintiff, Dr. Barnes, was not a resident of the State, and he would take time to further consider that part of the case.

Miss Hulett was pleased with the verdict, and announced that she would cite authorities on the unsettled question for the examination of the Court at her earliest convenience.

LOCAL LETTERS.

MUST THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BE CLOSED?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, June 14.—A remark in your issue of Sunday regarding the closing of the Public Library for want of means filled my mind with very unamiable reflections respecting the Common Council, who have refused an appropriation for its continuance. What! a city of half a million of people are unable to support one poor library, while scarce a town of half its size in the much derided North of Europe that cannot boast of its flourishing free library! Where has our sense fled that will permit such a thing to be hinted? For the lack of a paltry few thousands of dollars must that institution be closed which, with the aid of the public schools, can deal the only sure and effective blow to the three thousand liquor-saloons which afflict the city? It is said that the greater part of the book-borrowers are juveniles, and the books which they use novels and other light reading; but what else can they be expected to read during the first years of opening youth? Not surely the dry and to them incomprehensible works on metaphysics. And what are more instructive and mind-building to the young than the grand writings of Scott, Dickens, Cooper, and Marryat? Let us keep our Library open. Let it not be said that we are aping the execrable policy of the Arkansas land-holders who have closed many of the public schools lest knowledge should impair the docility of their laboring fellow-worms.

A Tax-Payer.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, June 14.—Much has been said about the fearful condition of the new Custom-House and its insecurity, but the daily passer-by is somewhat at a loss to understand what is the matter as from the street the building seems to stand firm and solid, and the stone seems to be good. Is not this whole matter greatly exaggerated? When the Palmer House settled everybody saw where and how much it had gone. We all know that a little ingenuity soon righted it, and to-day it stands as sound as any of the buildings of Chicago. It seems a great question to decide as to whether the Custom-House has settled at all. I for one doubt the theory advanced by Gen. Holman. Those cracks about which so much has been written are closing up, showing clearly that Jack Frost had a hand in making them.

Are there not interests of a private kind at the bottom of all this matter? If the change is made, I for one say, give us our own durable Athens marble. The writer of this is one of a great many who believe that Chicago will not be benefited by delaying the completion of this building. If the work is good, why cannot the building be designed lighter, so as to be erected on the present foundations? At all events give us the building.

A Tax-Paying Mechanic.

FLOWERS FOR THE SICK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, June 15.—I was glad to see in yesterday's Tribune the article on "Flowers for the Sick." There are no doubt, in this city, thousands of poor bedridden and dying people to whom the sight and fragrance of a bouquet would be a rare blessing. But "times are hard," and but few are likely to "step into a flower-store and buy flowers," even to make one of God's suffering children happy. As I came into the city this morning on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad from Elgin, I saw that hundreds of acres of the fair prairie that line that road and surround its suburbs were "all abloom" with wild flowers. I suppose it is so along other roads entering the city. Will not the people who live in these flower-surrounded suburbs occasionally spend a few minutes before train time in gathering bouquets of these fragrant wild flowers and bringing them into the city? I doubt not that if they are left at the Athenæum rooms they will be used in a manner to cause joys and blessings in many a hospital and sick room.

W. H. Moore.

SWIMMING-BATHS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, June 16.—Why is it that we poor Chicagoans cannot get up a first (or even second) class swimming-bath? We are not permitted to indulge in that luxury, except at such hours as are most inconvenient to men engaged in business. Perspiring humanity, even in Chicago, sometimes sighs for "a dip." Paris has her floating-baths. London has hers, so have Boston, New York, and other Eastern cities. Our West Side Rink, if taken hold of by some enterprising individual, might be converted into a first-class bath, giving us a chance to swim in summer, and to skate in winter. Please roll the ball along; add to your popularity, and

"Give Us a Chance."

THE CITY-HALL.

Mayor Colvin was absent from his office yesterday afternoon paying attention to several express company officials who were in town.

Capt. Hickey reports the condition of Commissioner Sheridan as much worse. The probabilities are that he will lose his finger, and perhaps his whole hand, all through a simple stab with a lead-pencil in the pocket of an unruly *Post and Mail* reporter.

The contract for the construction of the substructure and foundations of the new West-Division Water-Works was yesterday awarded to William D. Coxe, and the contract signed, upon the contractor's giving bonds in the penal sum of $40,000.

Owing to the unusual lack of business in the City Collector's office during the summer months, Messrs. Pelissier, Busse, Dunne, and Morrison have been dropped from the list and pay-roll. These four were selected because they were the latest comers.

The terms on which the lake front could be leased, made by the Mayor to Mr. Field, agent of Barnum's Circus, were so stringent and severe that they were at first refused, and the agent threatened to lease the West Division grounds instead. Early yesterday morning, however, he signified his acquiescence. The terms are $500 for the license and $50 per day for the use of the grounds.

It was rumored around the City-Hall yesterday that Ald. Campbell intended to change his vote on the Building Inspector ordinance, but as the Alderman could not be found the truth of the rumor is questionable. Should he see fit to reconsider, it will materially alter the aspect of the ordinance, as it was carried by a bare majority. Mayor Colvin has not yet signed the ordinance, and has not made up his mind fully what he will do about it.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for supplying the city with corporation taps for the water system. There were in all six bids, the lowest being that of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, who offer to furnish ½-inch taps at 55½ cents, and ⅝-inch taps at 68½ cents. No award has yet been made. They also opened fifteen bids for the curbing, grading, paving, and filling of Fourteenth street, from State to Clark streets. No award.

Ex-Justice Van't Wood was around the City-Hall yesterday, calling on his numerous friends and acquaintances preparatory to leaving town for good. He has bought him a "leedle farrem" in Indiana, whither he migrates to-day with his family. "Schuldig oder nicht" is thereby abandoned for the more genial occupation of raising turnips, carrots, garlic, and other favorite vegetables of the Judge.

The Mayor and Board of Public Works are extremely sensitive about the buzzing individuals who harrass them at every hour of the day about the terrible condition in which Wabash avenue has been left by the South Division Railway Company since laying their track. W. H. King was one of the principal complainants yesterday, and unless some immediate action is taken to repair the thoroughfare it is probable that he will again make his complaints heard in a very emphatic manner. It is probable that some action will be taken to-day towards compelling the speedy repair of the street, unless the railroad authorities previously commence the work.

MADISON STREET BRIDGE.

Towards the latter part of next month Madison street bridge will be closed to public travel for the space of some thirty days, and in that time the old structure will give way to a new one similar in design to the new bridge at Randolph street. In view of this fact, an obituary of the old and somewhat feeble concern is not at all premature, for its days are already numbered. It was built away back in 1857, when the West Division was all included in but little more than a square mile of territory, by Gaylord, of Cincinnati. Together with the stone abutments and substructure, it cost $42,000. About the same time the Rush street bridge was constructed, and these were Chicago's first experiments in iron bridges. Several years afterwards, Rush street bridge tipped over while a drove of cattle were passing over it. Madison street bridge proper is 155 feet in length, and may be set down as costing about $30,000. During the eighteen years it has been in service it has cost but about $4,000 for repairs, the largest amount put upon it at any one time being just after the fire of 1871, when it received the benefit of some $800, not including the replanking. The immense amount of travel that has passed over it has proven it to be one of the best bridges ever built, and certainly one of the cheapest. To-day the abutments and substructure are almost as good as new, and, for the bed of the new bridge, will require but a single layer of stone in place of the worn and chipped layer now at the top. This work will require but three or four days at the longest. The new bridge is built by the American Bridge Company upon designs furnished by S. G. Artingstall of the Board of Public Works. It will be similar to the one now at Randolph street, and also the one soon to be built at Harrison street. By the provisions of their contract, the contractors are required to have the bridge completed by Sept. 1, and within thirty days from the day on which they first commence tearing down the old one.

MONOPOLY CONTRACTS.

A subjoined opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the legality of granting an exclusive contract for the removal of night-soil was the subject of much discussion around the City-Hall yesterday, and especially so on account of the variety of opinions delivered by the Counsel on the subject. All the while this fact about conflicting opinions has been strenuously denied by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. Nevertheless it is a fact that the Board of Health were induced by an opinion from the Law Department to award such a contract to Alexander Bucher, after getting an ordinance passed by the Council declaring how the work should be done, and after duly advertising for proposals. Their award was submitted to the Council for approval, and was referred by that body to a Committee on Police—why to that Committee in preference to the Judiciary, has never been explained. The ordinance laid in the hands of the Committee for several months awaiting an exhibition of Bucher's pumps. Keyser, Voute and others holding patents of machines held theirs at enormous figures and daily raised the price, so that Bucher was compelled to go to the expense of constructing a machine of his own. At last he succeeded to the satisfaction of the Committee, and the contract was favorably passed upon by the Council. But the Mayor refused to sign it until its legality has been amply vouched for, and accordingly he applied personally to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion, and in reply received the following:

To the Hon. H. D. Colvin, Mayor—Dear Sir: Your communication of yesterday, asking my opinion as to the lawful authority in the city to grant by contract to any one the exclusive right to remove night-soil within the limits of the city, is received. I think it cannot lawfully be done. Heretofore, I have have given three several opinions on three different questions relating to the subject of this work. On February 12, 1875, in reply to a question submitted by the Board of Health, asking as to the power legally to let a contract for the performance of the night-scavenger work of the city for a term of three years, I expressed the opinion that a contract would be valid, although it was provided to run for more than one year, but stated that as some good lawyers held a different opinion, I suggested that provisions be inserted in the contract by which on certain terms the city might terminate the same at the end of any one year. I then added, "This, I feel sure, would obviate all difficulty (if any) as to the validity of such contract."

The next day the Board of Health sent me a copy of the ordinance passed on this subject, Feb. 28, 1875, asking as to the meaning and legal interpretation of the same, and as to the exclusion of persons other than the contractors from engaging in this work. Not having my attention called to the question of the validity of the ordinance, I replied: "Such is the plain meaning of the ordinance. By its terms, the only lawful mode of cleaning out such vaults is for the Board to send the contractor to do the work at the expense of the applicant."

About May 9, 1875, the Committee on Police submitted to me the draft of a proposed contract for this work, referring to an advertisement as to the conditions to be performed, and asking my opinion as to the lawful power of the city authorities to exclude all persons other than the city contractor from engaging in this work. In reply I called their attention to the fact that the proposed contract contained no provision that others should be excluded, and then said: "I do not think that the city has the authority by ordinance to prohibit a citizen from emptying his own privy-vault, or employing any other person to do it for him, provided it be done between sunrise and sunset, in an odorless and inoffensive manner, without the use of open buckets, and in an air-tight box, etc.," as prescribed. This opinion was laid before the Common Council May 19, 1875, and printed on page 191 of its proceedings, and covers the question you now submit. I send you full copies of the opinions referred to. Respectfully,

T. Lyle Dickey, Corporation Counsel.

On this final opinion the Mayor refuses to sign the contract, and Bucher's time, trouble, and expense in constructing his machines are all for naught. And worst of all the poor fellow has invested some $10,000 in the work, and has nothing in the world left save his family and a couple of worthless machines. They are absolutely worthless, for by the opinion it will be seen that the ordinance merely requires the performance of the work "between sunrise and sunset, in an odorless manner, without the use of open buckets, and in air-tight boxes." A free use of deodorizers, the use of a bucket with a lid to the top, and an air-tight wagon-box, are all that are needed beyond the apparatus hitherto employed in the work. Besides this, there has been occasioned a delay of considerable duration to all the men in the business, for, pending the deliberations, the Mayor has refused to issue licenses to any of them since April 1. Six of them procured conditional licenses, to be revoked at the pleasure of the Mayor, but in many instances have been refused the necessary permits from the Board of Public Works for the performance of the work.

The idea of letting out the contract to but one contractor was first conceived of in the Board of Health some time last winter, and, after preparing an ordinance to that effect and securing its passage in the Council, it was pronounced by Assistant-Corporation Counsel Adams to be drafted in proper shape. The Board then advertised for proposals, which were opened by the Board Feb. 9, 1875. They then delayed the award for an opinion as to its legality from the Corporation Counsel. This was received at the next meeting, and was the direct reason of the contract being awarded to Mr. Bucher. The opinion not being exactly clear in its wording caused a subsequent inquiry from the Board, as follows:

The Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, Corporation Counsel—Dear Sir: I inclose an ordinance passed by the Common Council and approved Dec. 29, 1874, directing the Board of Health to advertise for bids for cleaning all privy vaults in the City of Chicago and to let said works to the lowest responsible bidder. I am directed to ask your opinion whether the letting of the contract, under the provisions of said ordinance, would exclude all persons from cleaning privy vaults or doing night-scavenger work in the city, except the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded by the Board of Health. Very respectfully,

J. W. Russell, Secretary.

The following was received in reply:

To the Board of Health: Such is evidently the plain meaning of the ordinance. By its terms the only lawful mode of cleaning out such vaults is for the owner or occupant to apply to the Board to send the contractor to do the work at the expense of the applicant.

T. Lyle Dickey, Corporation Counsel.

Here the matter rested until Bucher completed his machines and requested the confirmation of the award by the Committee on Police. Not satisfied with the already existing opinions of the Corporation Counsel as delivered to the Board of Health, the Committee applied for another opinion:

Judge Dickey, Corporation Counsel—Sir: The inclosed ordinance was referred to the Committee on Police for them to ascertain from the Law Department if it is lawful for the Board of Health to proceed under the ordinance, and let the contract as shown by the advertisement, with the concurrence of the Common Council. The Committee respectfully ask your opinion.

J. H. Hildreth, Chairman of Committee on Police.

This inquiry elicited the following reply, indorsed on the back of it in Judge Dickey's handwriting:

Chicago, May 9.—*To the Chairman of the Committee on Police*—Dear Sir: I see nothing unlawful in the Board of Health receiving such a contract, the Common Council having approved of the award.

The terms of the contract, by the advertisement, seem to be all on one side. I do not see that the city contracts to do anything. I surely know of no law which forbids the contractors to bind themselves to do such work (in the manner and on the terms mentioned), for all persons who will pay that price, and to whom the Board of Health shall require such contractors to go, at any place not outside the limits of the city.

I do not think that the city has the authority by ordinance to prohibit a citizen from emptying his own privy vault, or employing any other person to do it for him, provided it be done between sunrise and sunset, and in an odorless and inoffensive way, without the use of open buckets, and in an air-tight box, etc., as prescribed. Respectfully, T. Lyle Dickey, Counsel to the Corporation.

P. S.—I see no practical objection to this, for at the price named, the contractor need fear no rival.

T. Lyle Dickey.

Thus the matter stood until the final and decisive opinion of yesterday was rendered. Its disastrous termination has provoked the ire of the Aldermen, and it is safe to say the end is not yet.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Clerk is in receipt of the Session Laws of 1875.

The Committee on Towns and Town Accounts met yesterday and put in some work auditing the bills of the Town of Lake.

Anton Hoite, confined in the County Jail on the charge of arson, yesterday tried to escape on a writ of habeas corpus. The attempt proved futile, and the prisoner was remanded.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges of the County Board start Saturday morning for the inspection of a new bridge adjacent to Niles Centre.

Most of the members of the County Board were in attendance upon the Coroner's inquest at the County Farm yesterday, and as a consequence very little was doing around the building.

The allowance of an assistant to the County Physician is talked of. It is claimed that the duties of the County Physician have grown so onerous that one man cannot perform them. The idea meets with some favor in the County Board.

Some attorneys are nothing if not modest. Yesterday one of certain prominence visited the County Jail, held a conference with an unfortunate, and when the point of fees was reached he pulled up his sleeve, exposed his cuff, and wrote thereon the amount.

The Sheriff received a dispatch from the authorities of St. Louis yesterday stating that a man giving the name of William Ryan had been arrested there, who answered the description of the William Ryan who escaped from the County Jail on the night of the 3d of April. The Sheriff went to St. Louis last night for the prisoner. Ryan was committed March 16, on the charge of burglary, and, since his escape, has been indicted for that offense.

Blennerhassett, the noted gambler, under sentence to the Penitentiary, but confined in jail awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on a motion for a new trial, was yesterday blessed with visitors. The cause was ascertained to be that he was expecting his case to be disposed of during the day, and that a telegram to him would announce the result, which they wished to know at the earliest possible moment.

The recent expose by The Tribune of the discrimination in the matter of salary against the employes of the County Treasurer's office is freely discussed every day, and a pitched battle is threatened as the result. County-Treasurer Miller, it is said, is about to strike a blow to have his employes raised from $3 to $5 per day, the forerunner being a determination to pay his clerks $5 for their services last Sunday in preparing the delinquent tax-list. If Gen. Lieb concludes to go him one better, there is no telling where the rivalry will cease.

The Rev. Mr. Waldron was in the County Clerk's office yesterday, giving some advice to the license clerk about filling out marriage licenses correctly. The reverend gentleman complained that the names in the licenses were often incorrect, and the Clerk, upon reference to the records, found that the return blanks did not correspond with the license,—in other words, that Mr. Waldron had, in several instances, put entirely new names on the returns. If the wrong parties have been married by the mistake of either the clergyman or the Clerk, and it is never found out, the difference will be slight.

CRIMINAL.

A mysterious shooting affray was reported yesterday as having occurred on North Clark street early in the morning. The particulars are wanting.

The jewelry store of Charles Foster, Nos. 50 and 52 Madison street, was robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of goods night before last. The thieves escaped.

Naughty boys who will celebrate the coming Fourth of July at the risk of going to the Reform School broke into R. S. Patterson's store, on Jefferson street, night before last, and made away with a pack of fire-crackers and six brand-new base-balls.

A man whose name was not ascertained was garroted and robbed of a small sum of money near the old Gas-Works, corner of Market and Adams streets, night before last. Two firemen chased the thieves, and were fired upon. The robbers escaped.

The case of Mrs. Denman, who was accused of cruelly maltreating her stepson, was before Justice Scully yesterday morning. Mrs. Candy and Mrs. Rose, who live at No. 32 Leavitt street, in the same house with the prisoner, swore to the beatings and other cruelties, and were corroborated by Mary White and the boy himself. The latter showed several severe wounds, welts, black bruised spots and knots to confirm his story. For the defense, Mrs. Denman herself testified that she had never punished the boy severely, but the adverse testimony was too strong, and she was bound over in the sum of $300 to the Criminal Court.

One of the most adroit swindlers and larcenists of the day is a man 39 years of age, who gives his name as Henry C. Floyd. He was brought up with a round turn yesterday by Officer Simsrott, and a score of charges of the most serious nature have been entered against him. His principal business consists in exchanging bogus finger-rings for genuine ones in jewelry stores. He entered four small jewelry stores on West Madison street—Nos. 209, 171, 58, and 19—yesterday forenoon, and asked the clerks to show him some heavy, plain gold rings. While examining them, he would watch an opportunity when the salesman's attention was called to some other customer or to something else, and quickly slip the gold rings in his pocket and replace them with bogus ones, which he kept conveniently in hand. On arriving at the station-house, he was identified as the man who committed an outrage upon Nettie White, a young girl of 14 years, on Clark street, about three weeks ago, and was also accused of the larceny of $80 from another person. Floyd is in for a long term in the Penitentiary, as the evidence against him is conclusive. His victims are hourly coming forward to accuse him of larceny by the ring process. He is at the Madison Street Station.

EVANSTON.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Following is the calendar for Commencement week at the Northwestern University:

Friday Evening—Anniversary of Preparatory School.

Saturday Evening—Blanchard prize orations.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by the President.

Monday—Class-Day.

Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Meeting of Trustees.

Tuesday Evening—Address before literary societies by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., of Washington City, D. C. Sixth annual banquet of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Commencement of the College of Law, in Farwell Hall, Chicago.

Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.—Anniversary of alumni. Reunion and banquet in the evening.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Commencement of the College of Technology. (Reading of Theses, illustrated with charts and diagrams).

Thursday, June 24, 10 a. m.—Commencement. Afternoon, reunion and banquet of the Class of '73; 8 p. m., President's annual levee.

THE TRUSTEES.

The Board of Village Trustees held an adjourned meeting Tuesday evening. Present—Trustees Huse, Iglehart, Wheeler, Taylor, Brainard, and Kidder.

A communication was read from Mr. T. C. Hoag, to the effect that, when the Board had advertised for rooms to be used as village offices, he had made a proposition to the President, offering to rent the village a room in his building, corner of Davis street and Chicago avenue, and that his proposition had never been laid before the Board. The communication protested against such matters, when addressed to the Board, being suppressed.

President Huse explained that the communication in question had been handed to the Committee appointed to procure an office, although not brought before the Board. Mr. Hoag's letter was placed on file.

J. B. Fitch, Superintendent of the Water-Works, reported that three valves had been repaired since the last meeting of the Board; that there were no indications that any others were out of order; and that Mr. Connolly had fulfilled his contract by filling up the outer portion of the crib with stones.

A petition was presented from property-owners on Grosse Point avenue, stating that the avenue was not in good repair; travelers used the old route as a thoroughfare; and asking that the old road be fenced off from public travel. The subject was referred to a Committee, which afterwards recommended that, as petitioners had placed the new road in good repair, the Board vacate the old course. The report was concurred in.

THE WATER-WORKS.

The Committee on Water-Works presented the following report:

The Committee on Water-Works would report to the Board that matters at the Water-Works are progressing favorably, and that we hope at the next meeting to report the crib cleaned and in perfect working order. We would also report that Mr. Connolly has filled his contract on the shore work to the satisfaction of your Committee.

The following report was submitted, read, and adopted without discussion:

The Special Committee, consisting of the President of the Board of Trustees and Trustees Kidder and Taylor, to whom was referred the accompanying letter of the Holly Manufacturing Company, with instructions to investigate the charges contained therein, would respectfully report that, after several meetings and as full an investigation as time would permit, they find that, with the exception of an unfortunate state of feeling between the engineers at the Water-Works, that there is nothing either to alarm the Board or the public. [Also, that the rumors and stories that were and are current are mainly untrue, and that, when true, have generally been exaggerated and stated unfairly.] Concerning the management of the Water-Works, your Committee are satisfied that each of the engineers is competent to do his duty, and to fill the position assigned.

The sentence in brackets was evidently not approved by the majority of the Committee, as it was erased in the report as presented. The letter from the Holly Company accompanied the report.

The petition of the Wiswell Pickle-Manufactory for permission to lay water-pipes to its factory was granted, a bond of $2,500 to be given.

President Huse and the Chairman of the Finance Committee were authorized to settle with D. T. Connolly, whose bill for work on the lake-shore crib is about $3,380.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to build a sidewalk on the north side of Charles Comstock's residence.

The Committee on Water-Works was instructed to make the necessary preparations for extending the water-pipes on Chicago avenue from Greenwood to Hamilton streets, thence across to Hinman avenue, and thence to the place of beginning. The property-owners have raised $2,400, and the Board promised to do the work when this was done.

Adjourned.

OTHER SUBURBS.

LAKE VIEW.

A sociable of the Fullerton Avenue Church, held Tuesday evening at "Buena," Mr. James B. Waller's beautiful place near Graceland, was a most delightful affair. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance was good, and those present were fully compensated for coming out. Music and conversation, varied by an adjournment to the supper room, enlivened the entertainment, and kept the guests to a late hour, when a special dummy train took them to their homes. The only regret was that, as announced Sunday, it was the last event of the kind of the season instead of the first.

Four or five of the principal young ladies of the Fullerton Avenue Church circle are about to leave Lake View for their customary summer travel, and the young men are getting out their sorrowful visages for a becoming celebration of the exodus. The Glee Club will probably practice their mournful numbers for a final wail, as they are understood to be holding rehearsals.

BARRINGTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Barrington, June 16.—We noticed in The Tribune of June 13 that an effort is being made to remove the Post-office to a more quiet and convenient location. Where that location is, or who in the town is more worthy and efficient to fill the post than A. K. Townsend, the present incumbent, is a problem a very large majority of the citizens of Barrington have yet to solve. Your correspondent omitted to state that this effort to remove the office is in the interest of the whisky ring.

A Citizen.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, June 16.—The MacIntire investigation is postponed until Monday at 2 p. m. An attorney left to-night for Detroit to secure the deposition of Mrs. Baker, a former pupil in the Institution. The testimony to-day was very unimportant, being to the effect that, on several occasions, Mrs. Hammond, a teacher, had found Valentine's room locked, but never had seen any evidence that Ida Fawkner was in that locality at the same time. Two witnesses, introduced by the prosecution, swore they never saw Ida go into Valentine's room. The defense objected to a postponement, asking that Fawkner and Ida be placed upon the stand. Counsel for the prosecution said they would not probably be called, whereupon the Board clearly intimated that they would call for their evidence themselves in order to gain a full knowledge of the subject.

EXCURSIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Freeport, Ill., June 16.—This city was overrun to-day, not, indeed, by Goths and Vandals from the North, but by an outpouring of peaceable pleasure-seekers, to the number of 800 or 900, from Mineral Point and other towns in Southern Wisconsin. The excursion was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mineral Point. Our Fire Department trotted out their crack engine and threw water in honor of the occasion. Having spent the day in Staver's beautiful grove, west of the town, and in sight-seeing, the happy crowds returned this evening by special train.

Wimbledons

are the rage this season for summer suitings. Edwards & Browne, corner Clark and Adams streets, received this day first shipment of these popular goods made up in double-breasted sack and single-breasted cutaway. See them. The "Pasha" coat is something nice for hot weather. White vests, new styles and the very best material, at corner Adams and Clark.

Sale of Jay Cooke's Furniture.

The attention of our readers is invited to the card in regard to the sale of furniture, etc., formerly owned by Mr. Jay Cooke. This collection is one of the finest in the country, and was expressly made to order for Mr. Cooke's large mansion, known as "Ogontz," where the sale will take place on the 21st. The sale will be conducted by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, of Philadelphia, from whom catalogues containing full particulars may now be obtained. The sale also includes lace curtains, bronzes, vases, china and glassware, etc., of the most elaborate and handsome finish. It is seldom that wares of such first-class quality and manufacture are offered at public sale, and the present is an opportunity that may never offer itself again.

You Must Not Read This.

If you do, you will be rushing to Dalton's, Nos. 192 and 194 State street, and buying up all his refrigerators, freezers, coolers, etc., at about half price. He wants to keep them.

Your Tweed Suits, Gents,

can be beautifully cleaned by Cook & McLain (if properly shrunk when made) without fear of shrinking, No. 80 Dearborn street, and Nos. 93 and 261 West Madison street.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth—John Goshnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste,

the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Tarrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Pianos and Organs for Rent.

A large assortment of new and second-hand instruments. Rent deducted if purchased. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s

Grand, square and upright pianos are for sale only at the piano-rooms of W. W. Kimball, corner State and Adams streets.

MARRIAGES.

COLTON—LORING—June 10, by Rt. Rev. Charles E. Cheney, W. R. Colton and Mrs. Emma Loring.

DEATHS.

DWIGHT—Wednesday, June 16, John, only child of John H. and Frances M. Dwight, aged 3 months and 1 day.

Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. Residence 297 Indiana-av.

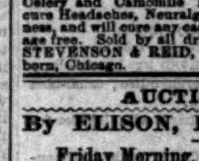
CLARK—In New York City, Sunday morning, June 13, Albert Clark, uncle of Mr. J. W. Sykes and of Mrs. Dr. B. Durham, of this city.

DUNNING—At the residence of his son, S. M. Dunning, in Englewood, Ill., on the 12th inst., of apoplexy, Dr. Cephas Dunning, formerly of Elkhart County, Ind., aged 81 years and 9 months.

DURHAM—Lottie Hammond, infant daughter of James and Carrie A. Durham, aged 1 year.

Funeral Thursday at 2 p. m., from residence 309 South Park-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



TRADE MARK

Any one doubting,

call and see Robert H. Smith, Head Pantry Man on the Jesse Hoyt. He was a cripple, hobbling on a crutch, his joints twisted, and suffering fearfully. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia made a new man of him.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 451 Sixth-av., New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle.

Dr. C. W. Benson's

Celery and Camomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure Headaches, Neuralgia, Nervousness, and Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price, 50 cents a box, postage free. Sold by all druggists, and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, No. 92 Lake-st., corner of Dearborn, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, June 18, at 9½ o'clock,

Our Regular Weekly Auction Sale

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Parlor Suits in great variety, Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus.

A full line of Brussels and Wool Carpets,

Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, a large stock of General Merchandise, Teas, Cigars, Plated Ware, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

RIVERSIDE.

21 Large and Eligible Lots

In the beautiful suburban Town of Riverside

AT AUCTION,

Saturday Afternoon, June 19, at 2 o'clock

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

The lots are all desirably located on well-improved streets, fronting parks, and have good sewerage, water, gas, &c. Riverside has superior railroad facilities, 18 trains a day, each way; commutation tickets, $60 a year. Terms announced at sale. For further particulars inquire of W. R. HAVENS, Riverside, or
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

On THURSDAY, June 17, at 9½ o'clock,

We shall offer some more Bargains in

Household Goods,

Elegant Parlor Suits and Chamber Sets, Turkish Easy Chairs, Lounges, Marble, and Wood-Top Hall Trees, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Elegant Marble and Wood-Top Tables, W. S. Bureaus and Commodes, Mirrors, Walnut Rockers, Cane Chairs, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Carpets, Show Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Ice Chests, Refrigerators, one Force Pump Garden Sprinkler, one Marble Soda Fount, cost $200.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, June 19, at 9 o'clock,
18 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.
6 Crates Yellow and Rockingham Ware.
50 Pkgs. Glassware.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Every variety of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Walnut Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Marble-top Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Rockers, Mirrors, Refrigerators, Hall Trees, Whatnots, Book Cases, Lounges, Mattresses, Show Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets, etc.; 50 Wood-seat Chairs. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE,
108 MADISON-ST.

THURSDAY MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
At our Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE,

SATURDAY, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
At their Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc., Etc.

[80] S. DINGEE & CO., [82]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 80 & 82 East Randolph-st.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GREAT BARGAINS AT PRIVATE SALE

An immense stock of Elegant

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Fine Chamber Suits, Library, Dining-room, and Office Goods, new and second-hand,

MUST BE SOLD

To pay advances and close consignments.

HOUSEKEEPERS CAN SAVE 40 PER CENT.

By L. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Auctioneers, 77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.

Housekeepers and New Beginners!

Come to our Sale on Friday at 9:30 o'clk.

YOU WILL FIND BARGAINS

In all kinds of New and Used Furniture, Carpets, etc.
L. ROCKWELL & CO.
E. R. LYON, Salesman.

By H. CHADWICK & CO.,

Salesroom 195 and 197 East Randolph-st.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise at Auction. Friday, June 18, at 10 a. m., will be sold contents of a Private Residence—Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, etc. Also, to pay advances, a lot of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Lounges, Book Cases, and Office Desks. Bargains may be expected at this sale.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By B. T. LEE.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Thursday, June 17, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Centre-av. Stables, 350 West Madison-st., for cash, 4 Omnibuses, nearly new, of Coan & Ten Broeke's make, in good order. Sale positive. By order of mortgagee. B. T. LEE, Auct'r.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

27 East Washington-st.

Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes,

THURSDAY MORNING, June 17, at 9:30 o'clock.

SECOND-HAND GOODS.

P. & J. CASEY,

41 & 43 FIFTH-AV.,

Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of New and Second-Hand Goods. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Shelving, Show Cases, Ranges, Stoves, Ale Boxes, Gas Fixtures, and Office Railing bought and sold.